

Rally for Africa Prisoners, Carnegie Hall Tonite

WPB Believed Ready to Okay Incentive Pay

The problem of incentive pay was the first to be tackled by the newly-organized management-labor council of the War Production Board at its initial meeting Saturday. The council consists of AFL President William Green, CIO President Philip Murray, U. S. Chamber of Commerce chairman Eric Johnson, and Frederick C. Crawford, President of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Warn Butchers On Point-Cutting

By Louise Mitchell

Butchers and grocers were warned yesterday against selling their products below the established point values by the OPA.

Throughout the city some butchers and grocers were reported selling meat and butter for less than eight points per pound on the ground that their commodities would spoil if not disposed of quickly.

OPA warned that any dealer selling for less than point values set by the price agency would be liable to prosecution.

The system of point "bargains" was seen as continuing until April 11, when for the first time since meat-butter-oil rationing began, every butcher and grocer will have to turn in ration points to buy merchandise. OPA has allowed retailers a two-week "holiday" so as to be able to build up a "reserve" of points to permit future buying.

TO PREVENT SPOILAGE

OPA has not closed the door entirely on "ration point bargains."

"If the dealer has too much meat on hand and it looks

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Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY

FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM-FASCISM

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NAZI SPRING DRIVE LOOMS; YANKS BLAST 7 TOKIO SHIPS

U. S. and British Press Urge Invasion Now

Second Front Delay Alarms Press

We reprint the two following editorials from the Chicago Sun and the London Economist as being of great interest to Americans. We do not, naturally, agree with

all of the opinions contained therein, but we consider their emphasis on the urgency of an invasion of Europe as of great timeliness.

The London Economist, leading conservative journal of the financial circles in Britain, declares in the sharpest language yet used in Britain that the immediate opening of the Second Front in Europe will affect the future of United Nations relations with the Soviet Union.

"The second front," declares the Economist in its March 27 issue, "has become the test which Russia applies to the sincerity of British and American intentions."

Excerpts from the Economist editorial follow: The Second Front has become the test which Russia applies to the sincerity of British and American intentions. . . . The Russians regard the Second Front not only as the urgent and imperative military need, but also as the sole test of confidence. Any hope of lasting peace based on the cooperation of the United Nations depends, as much as the outcome

The slowness and delay surrounding the opening of a Second Front in Europe may force the Soviet Union to believe that we want her to do all our fighting for us, said the Chicago Sun in a leading editorial last week.

The only way to build United Nations unity is to start a "full scale Anglo-American invasion in Europe," stated the midwestern newspaper.

The text of the editorial "Why Russia Doubts" follows: Soviet Russia has accepted the invitation to the United Nations Food Conference in Washington April 27. That makes a start toward the kind of collaboration we must have if the war is to be followed by a durable peace and economic well-being but we cannot afford to forget that a full-scale Anglo-American invasion of Europe this year would do a hundred times as much in cementing friendship

Soviets Prepare To Meet Thrusts

LONDON, April 4 (UP).—Russia expects an early, powerful and dangerous German offensive, probably in the Donets Basin, but is confident it can smash it and counter with attacks of its own to extend its battle line westward, Moscow dispatches revealed tonight.

The Germans apparently intend to attack as soon as the weather improves, with immense forces which are now moving to the front, including many divisions from Germany, dispatches said.

Indications pointed to the Donets basin as the probable jumping off place, it was said, but the fact that the basin with the thickest network of railroads in Russia constituted a sort of turn-table made it impossible to tell whether the attack would be aimed against the Caucasus, the Don basin or the north.

All Moscow newspapers headed by Izvestia and Pravda, the government and Russian Communist Party organs, warned that German offensives were coming and that they would tax Soviet strength to the maximum, both at the fronts and in the rear.

WIDEN DONETS DRIVE
Communiques showed that the Germans already had extended their Donets River attacks southward to Izyum, 75 miles southeast of Kharkov at the edge of the

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Black Market Now Serious Menace--OWI

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, April 4.—From the Office of War Information today came a startling picture of the dangerous extent of black market operations in meat.

Although there have been black markets in items ranging from pocket watches to steel, OWI declared that "the black market in meat offers the greatest threat to America's military endeavors, war economy and civilian morale."

So great has been the extent of the black market in meat, OWI found, that "even buyers for the Army have had difficulties" although they have been able so far to buy meat for the armed forces at ceiling prices.

The booming, far-flung operations of the black market are indicated by a report from the American Meat Institute that in the first two months of this year the slaughter in calves was off 33 per cent while hog slaughter was off 29 per cent.

LOW IN QUALITY

According to the Department of Agriculture, the slaughtering of inspected cattle was nine per cent lower for the first two months of 1943 than it was for the same period in 1942.

An increase of 75 per cent in the number of hides coming from uninspected warehouses was reported by the Tanners' Council on Feb. 25. Black market meat was on the whole of low quality, according to OWI, with much of it "sufficiently tainted to cause illness."

OWI said that black market sales of meat in New York were so widespread that a survey showed retail prices 10 per cent to 35 per cent above authorized ceilings.

The black meat market is so profitable that one Cleveland packer reported that a wholesale meat dealer in New York offered him a bonus of \$75,000 for a quantity of prime beef.

As a result of black market operations, large quantities of strategical

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Rally Flays Press Smears Against Negroes

Thousands of persons yesterday

turned out at the Golden Gate mass meeting in defense of the Negro community against the hate-the-Negro campaign by a section of New York's daily press.

Speakers at the meeting, who included Dr. Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress, Councilman Adam Clayton Powell, and Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Communist leader, cited the recent victims of the hate campaign, naming Miss Ethelyn Burnett, 15-year-old girl beaten by a subway policeman two weeks ago and not mentioned in the hate-the-Negro press until the policeman was suspended; the Misses Sherry Franklin and Genevieve Sastell, charged by the Times and other papers with having "mugged" a white girl, when, as later proved, there had been merely an altercation among the three girls; Norman Smith, 14-year-old member of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, charged with "mugging" a night-club singer; 16-year-old Dorothy Smith, whose alleged rape by white youths in Brooklyn the commercial daily press has so far ignored; Albert A. Smith, janitor's helper and handyman, arrested as a "mugger" as he was returning home from work two weeks ago.

Speakers charged that the "crime-wave" in Harlem and in other Negro communities of New York City existed wholly in the pages of certain newspapers, mentioning specifically the Times, the Daily News, the World-Telegram and the Sun. Police officials who wished to cooperate with leaders of the community in getting at the roots of juvenile delinquency, speakers charged, found themselves being forced into becoming accomplices of the hate-the-Negro press.

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4,000 Join C. P. In New York State

By Dorothy Loe

Four thousand new members were admitted to the New York State Communist Party yesterday at a Party Builders Congress where new recruits were hailed for their work.

Signups in New York State now approximate 80 per cent of the goal which Communists here set themselves for May 1.

Only those who recruited at least one new member and new members themselves were admitted as delegates to the Congress's sessions at Manhattan Center and they jammed that building's main auditorium to hear William Z. Foster, national Party chairman, Israel Amter, state chairman, and Gil Green, state secretary, discuss the possibilities for going for over the top in the four weeks that remain.

REPORT ON BRANCHES

New initiation cards kept coming in while Party leaders were speak-

ing and as delegates themselves were reporting on how they and their branches had done the job so far.

An artist, who kept a chart record on the platform of the standing of the various branches, was kept busy making changes as canvassers, who continued out in the field while the Congress was going on, brought in their results.

No less than 20 Communists in

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Spain's Glory And Our Shame

An Editorial

One of the crucial tests of our nation is the policy

followed towards the Spanish Republican prisoners in North Africa. Between 20,000 and 30,000 Spaniards who fought fascism in Spain and then suffered internment in the French concentration camps are still prisoners under the American flag in North Africa.

No wonder peoples everywhere are questioning the policy and the intent of the United States!

What are they to think of a country which helps keep the true representatives of the Spanish people in concentration camps, while it gives assurances of support to Hitler's ally, Francisco Franco?

AMONG the first and the most outspoken to repudiate this policy and press vigorously for a change are a number of Latin American countries, among them Mexico, Cuba, Uruguay. President Avila Camacho of Mexico—a country which has not swerved from its loyalty to the cause of the Spanish people—tells the Republican refugees that they are the real Spain. The newly-elected President of Uruguay proclaims April 14 the anniversary of the Spanish Republic, a national holiday as the "Day of the Motherland."

Meanwhile our country, a member of the anti-Hitler coalition, an original co-signer of the Atlantic Charter, keeps the real Spain in prison and converts the Day of the Motherland into a day of national shame.

The mass meeting tonight, called by the Spanish section of the Free World Association and sponsored by a broad united front, will turn the spotlight upon this nation scandal. Carnegie Hall is the meeting place.

It should be the occasion for a powerful demonstration of the will of the American people to obtain the immediate and unconditional freedom of the Spanish anti-fascists. The size and tone of the meeting should set the stage for a nation-wide endeavor to change the shameful policy of our government in North Africa and Spain.

Let the real, vital voice of America resound in Carnegie Hall tonight!

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OPA Faces Test In Labelling Fight, CIO Says

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—The CIO Cost of Living Committee today went on record as strongly opposed to the farm bloc bid to give Food Administrator Chester Davis final control over food prices.

Apparently fearful that Davis will respond to farm bloc pressure, the CIO committee asked that "final control of all prices be retained" by economic stabilizer James F. Byrnes.

"Organized labor is gravely concerned for the future effectiveness of the OPA," the CIO statement said. "It is watching the struggle over quality labelling of canned goods as a major test of OPA's ability to hold the line against inflation. If the line is not held labor's fears for OPA will be confirmed."

The total bag, revealed earlier today in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique, included a heavy cruiser, a light cruiser and large destroyer which were sunk and two destroyers and two other warships—probably also destroyed—damaged.

It was another victory in which the American sought out and destroyed enemy shipping in home waters before it could be grouped for a convoy movement and Allied air officials said it was a "particularly successful mission" considering the number of bombers engaged.

The concentration was spotted off Kavieng, at the northwestern tip of New Ireland 550 miles north-east of Port Moresby, on Friday and at that time hits were scored on 10,000 ton and 6,000 ton enemy merchant ships.

MacArthur's HEADQUARTERS, Australia, April 4 (UP).—Fewer than a dozen American Flying Fortresses, swooping low like torpedo bombers, smashed what appeared to have been another enemy attempt to reinforce the New Guinea garrisons by sinking or damaging seven Japanese warships Saturday off New Ireland Island, reported tonight.

Patrol activity was reported from the British Eighth Army front above Gabes as Gen. Sir B. L. Montgomery gathered his strength for a new push, perhaps to be launched in concert with the Americans after the union of the two Allied armies is completed.

Allied fliers yesterday shot down 30 Axis planes against their own loss of four. The high point of operations was a spectacular battle between Stukas and American-flown Spitfires in which 14 of the German dive-bombers were shot flaming to the ground almost at the feet of wildly cheering American troops.

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Imperialist Ideas Spur Some Poles

By S. Ivanenko
(Staff Writer on Pravda)

MOSCOW, April 4 (ICN).—The Polish gentry in London recently got quite noisy, what with their war cries and haughty speeches at meetings — most reminiscent of the days of yore, when the Polish nobles in the Sejm planned invasions of their neighbor's territory.

What was the occasion for the spirited verbal mazarin by the Polish gentry? The celebration of the 600th anniversary of the capture of Lvov by the Poles.

Here they betrayed themselves completely. They could not have exposed their predatory imperialist ambitions more strikingly.

Only petty politicians, insane with greed and malice, could openly and demonstratively celebrate an anniversary of the seizure of foreign territory, celebrate it at a time when Poland has become the victim of a flagrant and unbridled seizure, when the Polish people are bleeding while under the jackboot of the German invaders.

At this meeting of the Polish gentry sponsored by the organizational committee of "The Union of Southeastern Territory of the Polish Republic," the orators spoke of Lvov as a "Polish city." It was the case, then, the Polish dancing-politicians should have marked the 700th anniversary of the foundation of Lvov, which seems to be a far more appropriate anniversary to celebrate.

But the Polish gentry prudently pass over in silence any mention of the foundation of Lvov, the capital of Galicia, Russia. Galicia was an integral part of the united family of Russian, Ukrainian and Byelo-Russian soil.

There are anniversaries that cannot be struck off the pages of history, that cannot be forgotten. But they cannot be celebrated, for they are anniversaries of shame, of black years in the life of the peoples. If the gentry who jubilantly marked the capture of Lvov possessed a spark of honor and intelligence they would have realized that festivities on the occasion of this seizure is just as worthy as, let us say, it would be for any Russian to celebrate the 1794th anniversary of the partition of Poland and the capture of Warsaw.

There are no such fools and scoundrels among Russians. Only the German invaders could call Cracow a German city because they possessed this city many years ago, on the very same grounds that the Poles possessed Lvov, that is, on the grounds of pillage and seizure.

The Polish gentry lied at their meeting when they alleged that they had ruled Ukrainian Lvov for 600 years. No, they held the city for some 450 years, and even with interruptions.

For 159 years Lvov was in German hands, the latter having captured both Poland and Ukrainian soil—Cracow and Lvov. The Polish gentry at that time voluntarily played the role of German gendarmes in the Ukraine. They devalued themselves before the German Herren and bullied the Ukrainian peasants.

Never did the Ukrainian people, dismembered, reconcile themselves to their enslavement or to the loss of their independence. More than once did they rise up and shed their blood for this independence.

UKRAINIAN CENTER

The Lvov captured by the Poles always was one of the seats of Ukrainian culture, which lived and developed despite all the efforts of the invaders to Polonize the Ukrainian people. The day when the forcibly dismembered territory of the Ukrainian people was finally united into one whole and western Ukraine was returned to the family of the Ukraine was indeed a great celebration for the Ukrainian, Russian and Byelo-Russian peoples. A historical injustice was redressed.

And now the Polish gentry are raging and fuming and are again stretching their hands towards Western Ukraine, to Lvov. Their hearts are filled with bitter malice, but their hands are powerless. They are dead men. Poland lies in a deep abyss. Her salvation can come only from the victory of the freedom-loving peoples, from the victory of the Red Army.

The whole of living Poland and her people are fighting alongside the Red Army for their freedom. And only a handful of Polish gentry, whose day is over, is frantically gnawing at the carrion of history, howling and whistling and adding grist to the mill of German fascism. The Polish gentry career are ready to accept a German Warsaw as long as they can be the German gendarmes over Ukrainian Lvov.

Nazi Unit Routed by Oslo Patriots

MOSCOW, April 4 (ICN).—Norwegian patriots in the neighborhood of Oslo attacked and routed the headquarters of a detachment of the Tord organization, the Nazi outfit which constructs fortifications for Hitler's forces.

The Norwegians killed 14 Nazis, including the chief of the section, and destroyed large quantities of building materials, six trucks and other supplies.

In Bergen, Norwegian patriots burned an ammunition dump owned by the German occupationists.

'Write-Russia' Campaign Is Launched

Plans for a "Write to Russia" campaign which will deliver 5,000,000 letters of friendship from Americans to individual citizens of the Soviet Union in connection with the international observance of June 22, when the Soviet Union will enter its third year of war, were announced today by Edward C. Carter, president of Russian War Relief, Inc.

A special committee being organized to direct the "Write to Russia" campaign includes Wendell Wilkie, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the Right Rev. William Manning, Episcopal Bishop of New York; Thomas W. Lamont, chairman of the board of J. P. Morgan and Co.; Thomas J. Watson, president of International Business Machines, Inc.; President William Green of the AFL; President Philip Murray of the CIO; A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers' Union; Owen D. Young, director of General Electric Corp., and Stanley Griffis, chairman of the finance committee of Paramount Pictures, Inc., who recently returned from a trip to Finland as a special American diplomatic envoy.

More than 2,000 Russian War Relief committees throughout the country will launch a campaign next week to get the letters written, accompanied to plans of the special committee.

The committees will work with churches and synagogues, trade unions, farm groups, and organizations of women, industry, youth, trades and professions.

BETTER UNDERSTANDING

Carter said that the objective of the campaign is "to contribute to understanding among the people of the Soviet Union of the friendship that Americans feel for them and of the significance of the aid being sent to them through Russian War Relief, and to emphasize anew to the American people the importance of having the friendship of the Soviet people."

Letters will be sent to the Soviet Union with shipments of relief supplies. Soviet authorities have volunteered to distribute the missives to individuals throughout the USSR, Carter said.

The "Write to Russia" campaign will be climaxed by a "Tribute to Russia Day" celebration being planned by Russian War Relief committees in scores of American cities on June 22. Carter said that national committees for aid to Russia in Great Britain, Uruguay, Argentina and other countries have indicated they will sponsor campaigns similar to that in the United States in tribute to the Russian resistance to the Nazis in their first two years of war.

Sweden Lifts Ban On More Papers

STOCKHOLM, April 4 (ICN).—The Swedish government has lifted the ban on a number of labor and progressive papers following a growing campaign by Swedish labor organizations. It was learned this week from Nydas, which was itself one of the banned publications.

The papers permitted to appear again legally are, in addition to Nydas, the following: Norrskenslamman, Sydsvenska Kuriren, Kalamor, Laens Kuriren.

Having completed her theoretical foundation, Stern proceeded to study the possibilities of the application of this theory in medical practice. This was facilitated by

life, more than 16,000 rubles for the "Children's Fund" in Moscow.

36,000,000 RUBLES

In the past year, Account Number 160,180 has grown to the sum of 26 million rubles. The money is being used to build Children's Homes, serving rooms and health centers. Seventeen such children's homes have already been opened in the Chelyabinsk, Kirov, Sverdlovsk and other regions in the Bashkir republic.

Some 6,000 children of Leninград fighters are undergoing treatment in sanatoriums. According to Komosomolskaya Pravda, two million rubles of the present fund have been earmarked for the upkeep of the liberated territory of the Ukraine; One million rubles for the children of the Stalingrad defenders; 700,000 rubles for orphans in the Rostov, Voronezh, Stavropol and Krasnodar areas.

No matter where a tiny orphan or child, who has lost his parents, should happen to be, he is surrounded with maternal care and

with the tireless solicitude of the Soviet Government, which is being given every assistance by the whole Soviet people.

It is this maternal love and solicitude of the Soviet people that surrounds little Tolya, whose portrait was published in Komosomolskaya Pravda in the hope of finding the boy's parents. He is one of the many thousands of orphaned Soviet children.

A year ago, when the Germans were rolling back from Moscow under the blows of the Red Army and in their retreat killing women and children, Tolya was found half-frozen by Soviet troops in the snow-covered steppe. Nobody knew either the home or the name of the boy's parents.

Tolya is the name he himself prattled, warmed by the love showered on him by the Red Army men. Tolya was taken to the children's colony "Muravlenko" in one of the Moscow suburbs, where dozens of other such children and those of Red Army men are being taken care of.

Account No. 160,180: An Officer's Plan Rescues Soviet War Orphans

MOSCOW, April 4 (ICN).—In the Spring of 1942, Red Army commander Nikolai Kornienko, who had himself seen the sufferings of children whose parents had been killed by the Hitlerite invaders, made a proposal through the Soviet press to start a special fund to help those children.

His appeal met with an immediate response throughout the country. Tens and hundreds of thousands of rubles started to come in from the fronts, from towns and distant villages, with the request to be put down on the state banking account No. 160,180.

Within a short space of time the inhabitants of the Far East had collected and sent 900,000 rubles; the defenders of Stalingrad, 42,000 rubles; the working people of Tula, 12,000 rubles; and so on.

News of the collection of this money reached the Soviet people engaged in struggle in the German rear. Partisans of one German-occupied district sent via their partisan "postman," at the risk of his

Tunisian Battles Rage



On the steep slopes east of El Guettar, Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's troops are pounding the Nazis to effect a juncture with British Eighth Army Forces. Arrows in that area show the two-pronged U. S. attacks and also the direction of Nazi counterattacks. South and east of there British forces are fighting their way ahead. Arrows show the path of British attacks which broke past the Mareth Line defenses.

Paper Rebukes Hints Of Soviet 'Ambitions'

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

"There is much needless worry about Russia's territorial ambitions and designs," remarks the Springfield Republican editorially on March 24, joining the debate on American policy and the USSR.

"No living person can blueprint the Atlantic Charter with definiteness and precision of detail, because it is confined to such a very broad statement of purposes and principles," the paper says. It would be "fantastic," anyhow, it says, to expect the application of the Charter to satisfy everyone.

Furthermore, "Roosevelt and Churchill could not have been so impractical and unrealistic . . . as to assume . . . an extreme application of the abstract principle of self-determination for every small nationality," it continues.

"The small eastern border states, established by the Versailles treaty as a territorial buffer against Soviet Russia—especially the states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania—

were examples of the nationalist theory of self-determination pushed to an extreme in the interest of Western Europe," the paper says.

"The restoration of the pre-war system of Europe is out of the question," the paper flatly declares. It goes on to observe that the Soviet Union, for its part, wants a guarantee for "frontier security," and notes that the London Times "has been championing the Russian point of view."

The editorial concludes with this paragraph:

"Russia today in theory is a federation. Its name is the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. It is a combination of 'republics' under a highly organized central authority. This political framework has theoretical possibilities for the border states on the western frontier, now obliterated by the German occupation, in maintaining a local autonomy consistent with the future safety of the Soviet Union."

the organization by the Soviet Government of a special physiology institute.

Academician Speransky was given splendid conditions for his scientific work in the Gorky Institute of Experimental Medicine. A surgeon in the past, he was not content with practice and chose the difficult path of scientific research into physiology.

His numerous experiments enabled him to develop a new conception of the process of disease. Academician Speransky upset the viewpoint of those doctors who merely saw and treated the ailment of separate organs. He raised before physicians the idea that the beginning and end of disease are directly linked with the functions of the nervous system. Many have now recognized his theory and are successfully applying it in practice, as for example in the form of blockade of the conductors of nervous impulses.

Undoubtedly medicine more and more is going over to the struggle against such an enemy as cancer without resort to the surgeon's scalpel. Frequently, however, the sole method of struggle against cancer is surgical operation. Soviet surgeons may justly be proud of their achievements in this respect.

TUMOR OPERATIONS

But to this day operations on tumors located high under the diaphragm or bordering on the gut are coupled with difficulties and hazards. A small number of almost unsuccessful attempts at such operations are known abroad.

By Prof. S. Spasokukotsky

MOSCOW, April 4 (ICN).—The Stalin Prize is the highest award for the creative endeavors of Soviet intellectuals, who are animated today by one patriotic desire—to bring about the speediest rout of the hated German fascist enslavers.

The ceaseless endeavors of Prof. Shevchenko and his school were crowned in 1942 by the production of a chart of the nervous system irreproachable in contents, the like of which does not exist in the world.

An equal example of persistence in scientific work is presented by Professor Gilyayev and Academician Auerbach and Stern.

In the course of many years, Stern's name has been associated with the study of the normal functions of the human cerebrum. As proven by her, the cerebrum not only has a strong-bony protection but also possesses a barrier protecting it against the penetration of harmful agents from other parts of the body and from the outside.

Having completed her theoretical foundation, Stern proceeded to study the possibilities of the application of this theory in medical practice. This was facilitated by

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36,000,000 RUBLES

In the past year, Account Number 160,180 has grown to the sum of 26 million rubles. The money is being used to build Children's Homes, serving rooms and health centers. Seventeen such children's homes have already been opened in the Chelyabinsk, Kirov, Sverdlovsk and other regions in the Bashkir republic.

Some 6,000 children of Leninград fighters are undergoing treatment in sanatoriums. According to Komosomolskaya Pravda, two million rubles of the present fund have been earmarked for the upkeep of the liberated territory of the Ukraine; One million rubles for the children of the Stalingrad defenders; 700,000 rubles for orphans in the Rostov, Voronezh, Stavropol and Krasnodar areas.

No matter where a tiny orphan or child, who has lost his parents, should happen to be, he is surrounded with maternal care and

with the tireless solicitude of the Soviet Government, which is being given every assistance by the whole Soviet people.

It is this maternal love and solicitude of the Soviet people that surrounds little Tolya, whose portrait was published in Komosomolskaya Pravda in the hope of finding the boy's parents. He is one of the many thousands of orphaned Soviet children.

A year ago, when the Germans were rolling back from Moscow under the blows of the Red Army and in their retreat killing women and children, Tolya was found half-frozen by Soviet troops in the snow-covered steppe. Nobody knew either the home or the name of the boy's parents.

Tolya is the name he himself prattled, warmed by the love showered on him by the Red Army men. Tolya was taken to the children's colony "Muravlenko" in one of the Moscow suburbs, where dozens of other such children and those of Red Army men are being taken care of.

Account No. 160,180: An Officer's Plan Rescues Soviet War Orphans

MOSCOW, April 4 (ICN).—In the Spring of 1942, Red Army commander Nikolai Kornienko, who had himself seen the sufferings of children whose parents had been killed by the Hitlerite invaders, made a proposal through the Soviet press to start a special fund to help those children.

His appeal met with an immediate response throughout the country. Tens and hundreds of thousands of rubles started to come in from the fronts, from towns and distant villages, with the request to be put down on the state banking account No. 160,180.

Within a short space of time the inhabitants of the Far East had collected and sent 900,000 rubles; the defenders of Stalingrad, 42,000 rubles; the working people of Tula, 12,000 rubles; and so on.

News of the collection of this money reached the Soviet people engaged in struggle in the German rear. Partisans of one German-occupied district sent via their partisan "postman," at the risk of his

Loyalists Imprisoned in Africa

People of Spain Look to U.S. for Solidarity Not 'Smart Diplomacy'

"For Mexico and myself you are, above everything, the men of Spain . . ."

Pres. Avila Camacho, in an address to the Spanish Republic refugees in Mexico City, March 25, 1943.

By Hans Berger

There is not the shadow of a doubt that the bitter struggle of the Spanish people to liberate themselves from the Franco Fascist regime is made more difficult by our policy of tenderness toward Franco, coupled with our inhuman attitude toward the Spanish Republicans.

Only political illiterates, or reactionary career diplomats, or professional intrigues against the freedom of peoples, can be blind to the fact that the day is rapidly approaching when the Spanish people will destroy the Franco regime.

The Spanish people can also look forward to the active help and support of all the free peoples of Europe once they have been liberated from the Hitler yoke. The French people will not be the least among them.

When the great day of their liberation has come, the Spanish people will ask us Americans for an account of our actions. Questions are already being asked by the peoples of Mexico, Cuba, Uruguay and throughout Spanish-speaking America.

What will be our answer when the Spanish people rightly ask: "How is it that a great freedom-loving people like yours permitted your government and official spokesmen to maintain a constant policy of hostility towards us?"

WHY SO PASSIVE?

"Why did you not lift the embargo which strangled us during our struggle to the death against Hitler, Mussolini, and their puppet, Franco?"

"How could you allow your Admiral Leahy to pay court to Franco's colleague, Marshal Pétain in Vichy, while turning a deaf ear to the plea of thousands of our brothers dying slow deaths in French concentration camps, faced with the constant threat of being handed over to Franco's executioners?"

"Why did you not grasp the unique opportunity to save them when there was still time? Thousands of them perished, thousands of others are crippled forever."

"That is not all. When your troops occupied North Africa, our brothers held in concentration camps and labor battalions halted the fighting sons of the American people from behind barbed wire and prison walls. In vain, they awaited their liberation. Why were the American soldiers not permitted to open the prison gates?"

"How happy our brothers in North Africa would have been to receive the kind of sympathy and kindness which your American authorities showered upon our jailers and torturers."

DON'T FORGET

This is what we can expect the Spanish people to say to us. Men and nations do not forget the treatment they receive in their hour of direst need. It is precisely at such times that relationships between men and nations are molded for better or for worse.

It is not only simple humanity and justice that demand the immediate and unconditional freedom of all Spanish Republicans and members of the International Brigade in North Africa.

To fail to secure their immediate liberation and to halt the disastrous game of hide-and-seek which parades as "smart diplomacy," is to poison more and more, present and future relations with the Spanish people and their sister nations in Latin America.

Furthermore, it throws a dark cloud upon our relations with all peoples now fighting for their liberation. It is significant that respect and solidarity for the Spanish Republicans always prevails among those who are the best and most active in the fight against Hitler. Seen in this light one understands the deep and brotherly love of the Soviet people for the Spanish Republicans.

It is high time that all patriotic Americans — and foremost among them trade unionists and progressives — recognize that there is much more at stake than "just" the lives and security of some thousands of Spanish Republicans and International Brigadiers. Though what could be more precious to us than the lives and security of such invaluable fighters as the North African prisoners?

For this issue strikes at the very heart of America's relationship to the democratic movements of Europe and the world at large.

PRACTICAL CONCLUSIONS

This realization must lead to practical conclusions. We must not permit the thousand and one duties and burdens of the day to submerge this vital issue. The clamor for the release, relief, and rehabilitation of the anti-fascist refugees in North Africa must rise in volume and pitch until these objectives have been fully achieved.

The heroic Spanish people will be victorious in their struggle against Franco. They will again be masters in their own house.

Can we look forward in the day when Americans will walk in Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia and Malaga without bowing their heads in shame but instead looking squarely into the eyes of gallant and true friends whom they helped in their hour of greatest need?

Slavery in Nazi Germany: What a Soviet Boy Saw

Under the title of "He Was in Brandenburg," Red Star Soviet Army paper, carries the story of 15-year-old Victor K., forcibly shipped to Germany in 1941 as told by him to the poet Alexei Surkov. The story as reported by Inter-Continental News from Moscow follows.

When I recovered I was wet. They had poured a bucket of cold water on me to bring me back. The German supervisor swore at me and beat me.

For three days I worked in the cement storage. On Sunday some German landlords came to the camp in carriages, automobiles and bicycles and began to select people for work in the field. Nobody wanted to take me because I had become very thin. As a result of hunger bolts broke out all over me.

It turned out that the camp doctor was from Kiev and personally knew my uncle, an army doctor. I confided in him that I wanted to escape and he promised to help me. The autumn began and the doctor advised me to catch cold. I spent three nights lying on the ground in the rain and contracted pleurisy.

This exhausted me completely. My hair began to grow gray. The doctor kept his word and treated me so as to deceive the medical commission. I received the certificate of an invalid and was told that I could go home. I resolved to escape.

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Nazis Admit Wanton Murder of Civilians

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, April 4.—Recent statements of war prisoners, as well as diaries found on Germans killed on the Eastern Front, reveal numerous additional facts on maltreatment of civilians in the occupied Soviet districts.

Photographs taken in Nikolayev were found on non-commissioned officer Heinz Buri of the first company, first battalion, 25th fighter regiment, 13th field division of the German army, taken prisoner on the Volkhov Front. One photograph shows ten civilians on a gallows. A Russian and German announcement on the gallows reads: "Ten Hostages for Arson."

The same prisoner told a story of how the Germans once gathered a large group of Soviet women and children near an internment camp and murdered them.

"They were led into the square where an officer spoke to them quite amiably. They were ordered to line up at the edge of the square, five in a row, allegedly for receiving food. At the other end of the square machine guns were hidden beyond canvas tents. By these machine guns the women and children were mowed down."

A railway worker from Dresden, whose name cannot be revealed for obvious reasons, stated: "A train was stationed at Luga, when someone intentionally gave a signal that the line was free. As a result a collision occurred in which 20 soldiers were killed. The captain ordered all the residents in a nearby house to be shot. Ten families were shot dead, the fact that among them there was not a single railway man who could have given such a signal."

Witness Corporal Horstman, of the 3rd battery of the 26th anti-aircraft battalion, told the following story:

"During the advance on Moscow at the end of 1941 an anti-aircraft battery dispatched a truck for food. When the soldiers left the truck to look for food unidentified persons set the truck afire and the soldiers had to return without food. The battery commander ordered any pedestrian found on the road to be detained. Twelve were detained and then shot."

In Stalingrad a lieutenant of gendarmes daily shot civilian who looked suspicious to him. The decision in this respect rested with the sergeant major of gendarmes, Doc-

tor Schimmel, whose only verdict was death.

"In Alexandrov near Tula," stated prisoner Ervin Ruhov of the 512th infantry regiment, 263rd infantry division, "the soldiers of our division during their retreat drove all the women and children into the cold, forbidding them to take along such absolute necessities as clothing and food. The women were beaten. Those who refused to leave their homes were burned alive. Scores perished on the roads."

"On April 21, 1942," reads the diary of the Rumanian soldier Apostol Kanan, of the 9th company, 38th infantry regiment, 10th infantry division of the Rumanian army, killed

Will Chester Davis Yield to Or Fight the Inflation Bloc?

By Bob Digby

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4. — Official Washington is still buzzing with talk over the appointment of Chester C. Davis, the new food administrator, and is eagerly watching to see what course Davis has been charting for the food program.

So suddenly did the President announce Davis' appointment that even high-ranking officials made no attempt to conceal their surprise. The whole affair was quietly engineered by Stabilization Director Byrnes and his aide-de-camp, Marvin S. Jones. Even Mr. Davis did not know that he was being considered for the post of food administrator until just before his appointment.

Davis had been invited to Washington by his old friends, Byrnes and Jones, on the pretext of discussing a position dealing with civilian supplies. Davis expressed reluctance to give up the presidency of the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank for a position in which he had no special training. But Jones pointed out that Byrnes had given up his seat on the Supreme Court, and Byrnes pointed that Jones had given up his federal judgeship.

To these arguments, Davis had no reply except to say that he would come if he were really needed. Only later did his friends tell him that they were asking the President to appoint him as food administrator.

Three reasons were advanced by Byrnes and Jones for appointing Chester Davis: first and foremost, that he is a strong administrator; second, that he knows the food problem; and third, that he is thoroughly familiar with the Department of Agriculture. If food production is to be increased this year, quick administrative action is essential, and no one would say that Mr. Davis faces an easy task in tackling the job of converting agriculture to a wartime basis.

Because of his past connections, Davis' appointment was first regarded in many quarters as an attempt to appease the "farm bloc." The Wall Street Journal of March 29 publicly expressed this view and headlined the President's action as "A Compromise With Farm Bloc." It was widely rumored in Washington circles that the Administration would drop its fight against the Bankhead bill in return for the "farm bloc" shelving the Pace bill, but the President's action in vetoing the inflationary Bankhead bill has effectively spiked some of these rumors.

What course Davis will take toward the "farm bloc" and toward the so-called Big-Four farm organizations behind it remains to be seen. It was Secretary Wickard's attempts to appease the "farm bloc" that proved his own undoing and necessarily prevented any real in-

crease in the production of essential war crops. Thus, Wickard declared last December that labor used in the production of short-staple cotton would be held non-essential, but as a result of pressure from the cotton planters, a powerful force in the "farm bloc," Wickard reversed himself and even granted a 7 per cent increase in cotton acreage last month.

The chief test of the new food administrator will come when he tackles the cotton problem. If food production is to be increased in the short period still open before planting, Davis will have to deal with this problem immediately and insist that much of the acreage now allotted to cotton be shifted into the production of more vital war crops. There is already a 2-year supply of cotton on hand, and for some of the shorter lengths, the supply is more than ample for four years.

It is true that Chester Davis has strong ties to the Farm Bureau Federation and is a friend of Earl Smith, the power behind the Bureau's lobby. Back in 1925, Davis worked for Earl Smith's Illinois Bureau; and in 1939 Smith arranged for him to receive the Bureau's medal for distinguished service, mainly in recognition for his reduction policies as administrator of the AAA.

As yet, Davis has made no official move except to appoint Jesse W. Tapp as his associate administrator. Like Davis, Tapp is also a banker, having been vice-president of the Bank of America (Glennville) for the last four years. Before that, Tapp was associate administrator of the AAA and has in fact been in and out of the Department of Agriculture for the last twenty years.

Chester Davis has stated that the farm labor situation is his first concern, and here again he is immediately up against the cotton problem. Cotton takes up 22 per cent of the total man-hours used in agriculture; an acre of cotton requires 91 man-hours as its annual average, as compared with 9 hours for an acre of wheat or 27 hours for an acre of corn. If the "farm bloc" succeeds in winning its fight for the Bankhead-Johnson farm deferment measure, the cotton planters will be even further entrenched in their effort to hoard a large supply of underpaid labor, thereby depriving essential war crops of necessary manpower.

Davis asked for "four days" in which to study the food situation before commenting on his policy findings, and this period is now up.

Ladies in Railroad Blue



This is "Bagman" Marjorie Hickey of the Illinois Central checking watches with Conductor Ed Dahlin before taking their train out.

Rebukes N. Y. Times Anti-Negro Display

A horrible mass rape of a white girl, 17, by 13 white youths in a Bronx movie theatre was "played down" by the great New York Times, in its issue of April 2, but the conviction of two Negro youths for robbing a victim of \$8.75 in an alleged "mugging" was featured in the same issue, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People charged.

The Times carried both stories side by side. The rape story, a hideous crime carried in detail by other New York dailies, occupied even the names of eight of the youths who have been arrested for the crime. Five are still being sought by the police. A small, one-line headline was over the story.

On the other hand, the mugging story had a bold-faced italic two-line headline over it. It gave the

names of the convicted men, said they were Negroes, told of testimony of witnesses, described the argument of the prosecuting attorney, and quoted the defense to a length of six inches.

In a letter to Edwin L. James, managing editor of The Times, who has denied that the paper is persecuting Negroes by the way it handles crime news, the NAACP pointed out that these two stories of April 2 prove that The Times is unfair and "has gone to fantastic lengths in an attempt to fasten a crime wave on the Negro community."

Jefferson's Role Today to Be Browder Topic

Earl Browder and Ambassador Claude G. Bowers will participate in the Bi-Centennial Commemoration of Thomas Jefferson Friday, April 9th (3 P. M.) at the Metropolitan Opera House, 135 W. 55th St.

The meeting is being sponsored by the Workers School under the slogan: "The tradition of yesterday is a weapon today."

Browder who has made invaluable contributions to the understanding of Jefferson and his fundamental democratic principles, will re-evaluate many of Jefferson's achievements in the light of the present day struggle against fascism.

From Jefferson's offensive against the Tory-fifth-column which attempted to sabotage this country's effort to assist the French Republic, Browder will draw sharp analysis and lessons for our war national liberation against Hitlerism.

Browder will fully develop a consistent foreign policy in the tradition of Jefferson for successful prosecution of the war and for assuring the peace that comes after it.

Unable to attend the meeting due to his work Ambassador Bowers has submitted a special paper to be read at the meeting.

Bowers congratulated the Workers School in a communication for sponsoring the meeting and pointed out that today, more than ever before, a thorough understanding of Jefferson is necessary to every freedom loving person.

"He belongs to the immortals. And in paying tribute to his memory in this two hundredth anniversary of his birth, we are merely dedicating ourselves anew to the American way of life."

Thomas Jefferson stands out in the archives of American history for his "contribution to the creation of what we call 'the American way of life.' Ambassador Bowers pointed out in the introduction to his paper. "He was its philosopher, its architect and its munition factory."

"We know that governments are created for the service of the people governed and not the people for the service of the government; and that was Jefferson's revolutionary thought."

"We know that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," Bowers continued, "and it was Jefferson who wrote that into the covenant of our liberties."

Why Mead, LaGuardia Joined Alter-Ehrlich Hubbub

By Mac Gordon

There was considerable surprise in labor and progressive ranks in New York State when it was learned that Senator James M. Mead and Mayor LaGuardia were scheduled to speak at the Alter-Ehrlich meeting in Mecca Temple last week.

Their appearance there, however, is no great mystery to those familiar with the New York political scene, and carries some very pertinent lessons for New York's labor movement.

It must be remembered that David Dubinsky and the Jewish Daily Forward clique that promoted this anti-Soviet conspiracy dominated the councils of the New York State Committee of the American Labor Party. Both Mead and LaGuardia owe their election to the ALP, and apparently felt that they were paying off a political debt.

Moreover, they doubtless have their eyes on the future. Clearly, this is political opportunism and irresponsibility of the most dangerous sort. It is playing partisan politics with the very existence of our nation, and certainly should not go unchallenged.

DEADLY UNCHALLENGED

These forces within the ALP who are devoted to the Administration policy of United Nations unity in winning the war and the peace should make it clear to both Mead and LaGuardia that the united labor and progressive support which elected them in the past faces danger of disintegration for the future when they lend themselves to promotion of such deadly intrigues.

It must be said that the speeches made by LaGuardia and Mead did not sit well with the rabid anti-Soviet audience at Mecca Temple. The audience wanted, above all else, the destruction of the Soviet Union, and this is by no means the political position of either LaGuardia or Mead.

That, however, by no means blunts the significance of the fact that they lent themselves to the intrigues of these bitter foes of U. S.-Soviet friendship. Nor does it lessen their guilt in taking it upon themselves, in this moment in world history, when Munichism is again rearing its head in certain leading circles here, publicly to condemn the Soviet Union for "apparent injustices." The phrase is Senator Mead's own.

The Mayor admitted, in his ad-

dress, that Alter and Ehrlich could have committed the crimes with which they were charged. He might, perhaps, have understood that unity was the one thing that crowd didn't want; the thing it feared most; the thing, in fact, the meeting was organized to destroy.

A WEAK ALIBY

Think that one over! A nation fighting for its life and for the existence of world civilization, having lost millions of its best citizens in the struggle, is criticized because it made short shrift of a couple of individuals who attempted to disrupt her defenses.

That's a mighty weak excuse for attending a meeting of that sort. Senator Mead telephoned his speech from Washington. Had he been present he might have realized how ironical was his statement to

Negro Takes Top Honors in Coast Guard

Geraldo King, a Negro, received the highest grade at the completion of a three-month intensive course for pharmacists' mate at the graduation exercises of Coast Guardsmen on Saturday, at the Y.M.C.A. 5 West 63rd Street. The men were trained at the Columbia University College of Pharmacy. Certificates were granted at the same time to 198 Coast Guardsmen, 80 per cent of whom had received ratings of 90 per cent or over.

Other honor men were Edward Brown W. Nelson, Meyer Kaplan, Nathan B. Kaufman and Richard Belknap. The certificates were presented to them and twenty-five others individually by Lieutenant Theodore Le Blanc, head of personnel of the Medical Section at Coast Guard Headquarters.

The newly trained pharmacists will administer elementary or emergency treatment where there are no doctors or pharmacists available, wherever they are sent.

Dean Charles W. Ballard of the College of Pharmacy, and others who spoke, expressed amazement that the men were able to learn so much in the short space of time, and commended them for their ready response to the accelerated program of education.

One central fact emerges from the participation of Mead and LaGuardia in that meeting. Those within the American Labor Party and the labor movement who pin their hopes for victory in the war and for a decent post-war world upon friendship between the United States and the USSR had better see to it that the ALP state leadership is taken out of the vest pocket of Dubinsky and his crowd. For them it is a very potent weapon in the promotion of anti-Soviet intrigue.

It must be noted, too, that attempts are being made to organize labor parties under Dubinsky's leadership in other states. Under such leadership, labor parties will serve a similar purpose. Thus, the supporters of U. S.-Soviet friendship within the labor movement in those states should also see to it that labor parties there do not become exclusive Dubinsky affairs.

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Salazar's Fascist Regime Oppresses People of Portugal, Eyewitness Reveals

This eye-witness report of what life is like in Portugal comes from a Portuguese worker, who left the United States in 1933, after 15 years residence here, to work in his homeland.

His story was published in the Portuguese DAILY NEWS, New Bedford, Mass., on March 22, the only Portuguese language paper in the United States.

State Department circles who think Portugal is a model "Christian democracy" and all those who speculate on the same thing for Spain in the future—get an earful of this:

"I succeeded in escaping from Portugal because I had lived 15 years in the U. S. A. and have American born children. But not everybody enjoys such a privilege! Those who remain there can do nothing but submit to Salazar's 'syndical dictatorship'."

"My family is still there, so please do not print my name. When they will be here, I will tell you more about the persecutions I witnessed in Portugal."

"The corporate (fascist) system has corrupted the soul of many workers who became veritable spies among their own comrades. You can't have a faint idea of the prevailing corruption."

"I left America in 1933 because I was unemployed and didn't want to live on 'relief.' But let me tell you that I soon bitterly regretted to have left: My children lived much better here, under the city's relief, than in Portugal with my wages of a 12-hour day work: The Portuguese corporate system is rotten, and it is not the war that made it so. . . .

and managed by the workers themselves. In Portugal the union leaders are chosen by the government from among those workers who give full guarantees of being loyal to the present political regime. They are purely and simply government delegates to control labor.

"As soon as the worker is affiliated with a 'syndicate,' he cannot, except with a special authorization (and only after he has paid a heavy bribe) change from one trade or one job to another."

"He cannot become a member of any other syndicate without government approval. In this way, the government exercises full control over all Portuguese workers, industrial, agricultural and others, and God help the man who, in a moment of despair, voices the slightest protest against prevailing working conditions in a factory or job."

"He will be immediately accused of being a 'Communist' or a 'communist sympathizer'."

NO FREEDOM

"Portuguese labor is thus controlled by the National Syndicates, which in turn are an instrument in the hands of the Estado Novo. Therefore the faintest appearance of freedom of work has been abolished."

"There has been no freedom of work in Portugal since the day when the fascist National Syndicates absorbed by force of the law, the true labor unions which were in existence in the days of the Constitutional Democratic Republic. [1910-1926]."

It is enough to say that not one Portuguese worker dares to present the slightest demand or protest against working conditions, salaries and wages, or the union officials, for he would immediately be blacklisted.

"Any worker who shows whatever liberal tendencies, is a lost man; wherever he may go, he will never find or obtain a job."

"A vast spy net inside the Syndi-

cates works in close contact with the authorities, and nothing happens in the membership meetings without the police being fully informed.

BOSSSES FIX WAGES

"Labor contracts are an authentic fraud, because wages are not determined according to the workers' needs, but according to the bosses' interests."

"It is the bosses, not the workers, who provide the syndicates with the bases for the minimum wages they wish to pay—and the syndicates don't even try to discuss such bases in the membership meetings of the trade or trades concerned."

"It is the syndicates' officials who discuss wages and other matters with the Under-Secretary of Corporations, that is, with the so-called 'government experts' in labor affairs. Everything is done behind closed doors."

"Conditions are even worse among the agricultural workers, most of them very poor peasants who do not earn enough to feed their starving children. Taking in consideration that they do not work in winter or in rainy weather, none of them make an average daily five escudos (20 to 25 cents) the year round."

"A large number of agricultural workers own very small tracts of land. But that doesn't help you much when you have to feed and clothe a bunch of children on the meager extra money you get when you work for someone else."

POVERTY GROWING

"For the greater part those microscopic 'farms' are not enough strictly to feed their owners. The number of crimes has grown recently in regions where theft was practically unknown. . . . Poverty is growing. I never saw in Portugal so much misery and despair as at present."

"Some time ago your paper told the story of those fishermen who were jailed because they refused to sail to the Newfoundland cod-

fish banks; your report was entirely true.

"The fishermen had collectively protested against slave work conditions prevalent among the important cod fishing fleets; many were arrested, others forced to embark under bayoneted guards aboard the ships—which had been previously blessed by high priests of the Catholic hierarchy. Fishermen are among the most important elements in Portuguese economy, and among the most exploited too. Salazar's 'Christian' dictatorship however was forced to make some concessions to the fishermen and their starving families.—D. W.]

"As for the attitude of the Portuguese people in regard to the war, I can tell you that no one would be able to force a single man to fight against England or the U. S. A. The hatred of the people for Nazism and fascism is far greater than we are usually told by newspapers. And it is deep-rooted."

"Among the ruling classes, of course, the picture is wholly different. But the people know who the Axis sympathizers are. . . .

"I visited Spain a few months ago. My town is close to the frontier. I ran away horrified with what I saw! The Spanish people live in complete slavery. Hunger is terrible among them. Misery is indescribable! You have to see it to believe it. Bread is black, you don't eat it. Such is the fruit of what Franco calls the 'Salvation of Spain!'

"From the political angle, the situation in Portugal may be compared to a powder-barrel guarded at sight by the Army and Police."

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Leading Papers Warn Of 2nd Front Delay

(Continued from Page 1)

of the war itself, on the events of 1943.

"In the grim arena of the Russian front the two nations fight like boxers in the last round but one. Both are staggering under the punishment. The Russians argue that if their Allies enter the ring now, the defeat of Germany is assured. The collaboration of war will be crowned by a joint victory which is the only kind of victory that can lead to collaboration in peace; even if the Russians strike the knock-out blow alone, their victory is not likely to lead to collaboration.

"There are disturbing signs that the mood of confidence of 1941 is slipping away. The dispute over the Polish-Russian frontier has been followed by the appointment of M. Korneichuk to be Vice Commissioner for Foreign Affairs. M. Korneichuk wrote the recent article in Pravda, attacking the Poles and proclaiming the unity of the Ukraine. If Russia believes itself to be abandoned and isolated, it will work as a minimum for the so-called 'strategic frontiers' of 1941. If not, there is no reason to suppose that the Soviet Union would not be ready to reach a solution acceptable to the United Nations, for the Russian Government would then be interested in preserving collective security and in avoiding any arrangements which would jeopardize it.

"There have been many discussions in Britain and America in recent weeks about the future of Europe. The American press has gone far in saying that this kind of frontier settlement is unacceptable to American opinion. The London press has in a more veiled form discussed the question of Allied cooperation and in general and in particular the questions raised by frontiers, common spheres of influence, regional grouping etc. Churchill's broadcast stated the highest common factor of these busy discussions. He said that all plans, projects, fears, hopes are academic unless they hinge on confidence. There is no automatic way—collective security, balance of power, isolation—for securing peace. Security rests on the extent to which nations desire collaboration and as far as Russia is concerned the question now turns on the second front."

Black Market Crisis Grave, Reports OWI

(Continued from Page 1)

tally disregarded by the black market operators.

OWI reported that 785 court actions against 1,625 individuals connected with the black market were brought throughout the nation of which 100 were brought in New York.

Jail sentences and fines have been imposed in a number of these cases, and there have been no acquittals so far.

One step taken to curb the black market has been the order of the Department of Agriculture to all slaughterers to get permits and to stamp the number of this permit on every piece of meat shipped to retail outlets. Retailers are not permitted to sell meat from unstamped meat cuts.

Tells Butchers To Stop Cutting Point Values

(Continued from Page 1)

as if some of it might spell before he can move it," said an OPA spokesman over the week-end, "he can have a point sale. But first he must have the permission of his local board."

Meat stocks were reported to be moving slowly. Butcher-buying enjoyed a livelier spree. Canned goods, according to the Department of Markets, were still sitting on the shelves, despite the drop in point values.

Yesterday the CIO Automobile Workers criticized the House Small Business Committee for undertaking an investigation of OPA as "another shot in the growing campaign against price control."

"It said that the 19 retail organizations proposing the inquiry for months have been demanding authority to establish their own ceiling prices which 'would make a paltry price control'."

The Office of War Information said that licensing of slaughterers will prevent black market operators from flooding legal markets with their products since all houses will be required to stamp the numbers of their permits to retail outlets. It pointed out that slaughterers' stamps "will guarantee that the meat being handled by jobbers, wholesalers and retailers has been legally slaughtered."

(Continued from Page 1)

with Russia. Hitler is moving immense reserves in to the Ukraine. According to Moscow reports, in a final effort to break the Russian armies before they get effective help from the West. If they don't get help, only one explanation will seem reasonable in Moscow—that we want Russia to win the war for us and destroy herself in doing so. That is not true but it may look like the truth to Russia.

The average American may think that Stalin is unduly suspicious of our good faith. But do we know Soviet-American relations as they are known in Russia? Go out on the street and ask the first 10 persons you meet whether the United States ever sent an army into Russia to fight against the revolutionary government. All 10 will either say "no" or that they don't know. Ask 10 Russians and they will all say "yes." And so we did—at Archangel in 1918-19. Every school child in Russia knows that Lenin offered in 1919 to assume the Czarist debts and receive and send ambassadors. In exchange for recognition of the Soviet Government and withdrawal of Allied troops the offer was rejected by Clemenceau and Wilson.

Stalin knows that the United States refused to recognize Russia for nine years after ambassadors had been exchanged with Great Britain. He knows that even today, while the United States and Russia are fighting a common foe, Congressional Committees try to drive men out of public office by stamping them as friends of the Soviets, and newspapers of the McCormick stripe plant suspicion and hatred of our ally. Such a record can be offset by a second front. It can't be offset without one. And it must be offset. The future has to be built on the friendship of the United States and Russia, or it will be a future of competitive military aggressions founded on needless fears.

Rally Tonite to Urge Freeing Vichy Prisoners

(Continued from Page 1)

homeland by Hitler and Mussolini. For almost three years they witnessed the assaults of the Hitler war machine unaided except for the support of the heroic International Brigades.

With the collapse of the Spanish Republican government, these fighters escaped into France where they were interned until the armistice when they were hastily shipped to North Africa. Conditions in the camps are now appalling. Because of the inadequate diet men are dying daily.

Tonight's meeting will open a campaign which will not stop until these men are permitted to resume their places in democracy's front lines.

Other speakers include Fernando de los Rios, Spanish Republican ambassador to the United States, Jose Antonio Aguirre, president of the Basque government, and Pierre Cot, minister of aviation in the French Republic. The Golden Gate quartet, outstanding Broadway and Hollywood performers will entertain.

4,000 More Join C. P. in New York

(Continued from Page 1)

the state recruited a minimum of 10 members each and some of them did better than that.

Outstanding single star recruiter of the Congress was Martha Wilson, an attractive Negro woman, herself a new member, who signed up 11 friends within two weeks after she joined. Two of her recruits had signed two more up till 4 P. M. yesterday and were still going strong. Amter, congress chairman, reported. Six sections were reported as over the top at the time this was being written. They are: 1st and 2nd A. D. Manhattan; 12th A. D. Manhattan; 2nd A. D. Kings; 17th A. D. Kings; 1st and 2nd A. D. Queens, and Erie County, Buffalo.

Secretary Green announced that more than 48 per cent of the new recruits so far were women; 20 per cent Negroes and 51.7 per cent industrial workers.

The Congress saluted Councilman Peter V. Cacchione and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, vice-president of the New York State Communist Party, as "four-star recruiters." Cacchione has recruited 320 to Miss Flynn's 322, it was announced. They are in competition with each other.

U. of Virginia to Mark Jefferson Day

Thomas Jefferson's bicentennial will be celebrated at the University of Virginia, which he founded, with a series of events starting on April 15th, his birth date in 1743, and on July 4th, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

Lewis Man Tries to Disrupt War Labor Board

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The resignation of Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers Union, from the War Labor Board Saturday is part of the campaign of John L. Lewis to destroy the President's wage stabilization policy, in the opinion of labor and political observers here.

Lewis has publicly attacked the War Labor Board a number of times. He has indicated that he would refuse to agree to submission of the current wage negotiations between the United Mine Workers Union and the coal operators to the Board for determination.

While trade union leaders here are sympathetic to the demand of the miners for a \$2 a day wage increase, they are strongly opposed to Lewis' attempts to destroy economic stabilization. They believe the miner is entitled to the increase under the wage stabilization program since their wage scales are far below those prevalent in heavy industry generally.

Kennedy was one of the four labor members on the WLB. The other three are R. J. Thomas of the United Auto Workers (CIO); George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the AFL; and Matthew Woll, an AFL vice-president.

Kennedy's resignation comes amid rumors that Lewis is contemplating an alliance with the Congressional "Farm Bloc" and the "farm lobby," consisting of the "Big Four" farm organizations. Lewis, under such an alliance, would support the "Farm Bloc" in its attempts to wreck price control through passage of such measures as the Price and Bankhead Bills. These bills would raise food prices enormously. This would give Lewis the excuse for demanding the scrapping of wage control.

The marriage is considered quite a "kiss and make up" affair since the "farm lobby" crowd has until recently been conducting a savage campaign against Lewis' attempts to organize the farmers.

Soviets Warn Of New Nazi Offensive

(Continued from Page 1)

Donets basin, and in somewhat intensified fighting up the river the Russians both threw back German counter attacks and engaged in strong patrol thrusts which gained them some favorable positions.

In the Kuban, where the Novorossiisk bridgehead of the German army remains a potential danger spot, the Russians were believed to be within little more than five miles of the highway which is the last link between the enemy forces south and north of the Kuban.

The Leningrad radio reported that in unusually ferocious air battles on that front Saturday Russian fighter pilots shot down 70 German planes and crippled two and that ground guns shot down 11 more.

DECISIVE STAGE

"We are at the decisive stage of the war for the Fatherland," Ivestia said in its warning of a new German attack. "We must mobilize our forces."

Pravda said that dozens of German divisions were on the way to the front and that Germany was drafting workers from factories into new divisions, filling the factory gaps with slave labor from occupied countries.

"Heavy battles and grim trials await us," Pravda said. "The struggle will demand sacrifices and the concentration of all our strength, front and rear, and the mobilization of all our resources."

But these warnings were supplemented by confident statements that the Red Army would not only hold but would use its present line as the taking-off place for new gains.

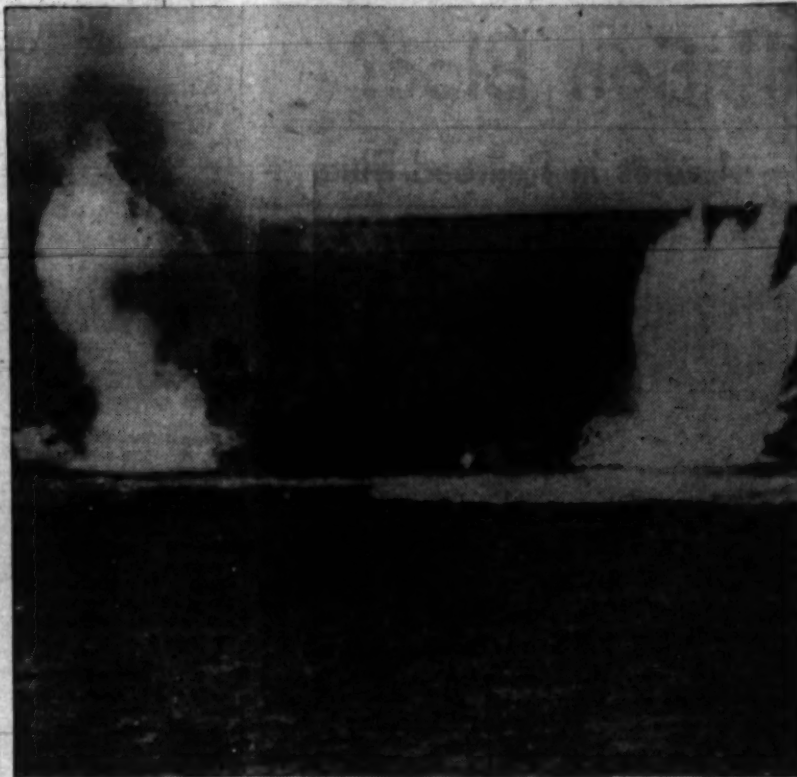
"The line on the map marking the present position will become for us the point of departure from which the Red Army will drive the enemy farther westward," Ivestia said.

Foreign observers noted that, while the Russians were soberly aware of the trials they must face, their anxiety nowhere approached in intensity that of the winter of 1941 or the summer of 1942. The successes of the Red Army last winter had fortified confidence that Russia could outlast Germany. Another factor which made for confidence was the increasingly satisfactory production in war industry.

3d Manhattan Child Care Service Opens Monday

Helen M. Harris, Executive Director of the Mayor's Committee on Wartime Care of Children, announced yesterday that the Committee would open its third Manhattan Information and Counseling Service office on Monday, April 5, at 303 Ninth Ave. Office hours will be from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Monday through Saturday and from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. on Thursday evenings.

Japanese Merchantman Keels



Allied medium bombers accounted for the destruction of this Japanese merchant ship with a blast amidships during the great battle of the Bismarck Sea, in which the Japanese lost 22 ships. Note near-miss bomb astern of the enemy vessel.

(Reprinted from Yesterday's Later Editions)

India Party Grows Despite Repression

By Purna Chara Joshi

(Secretary Communist Party of India)

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOMBAY, April 4.—Although the Communist Party of India is a legal organization, it is facing the same lack of civil liberties as the rest of the national movement here.

Despite persecution, the Party has grown tremendously in these six months of crisis. Our membership has more than doubled. Twenty-nine old members were lost whereas 4,448 new members were gained. The total now stands at 9,219 besides 8,816 who are candidates for membership. The number of our full-time party workers now reaches 2,000.

and the general headquarters alone published 26 pamphlets in 42,500 copies of which 23 per cent have been sold out. The Party also called for a fund of 200,000 rupees but was able to collect three hundred thousand by the Lenin anniversary in mid-January. The final accounting from all the provinces will undoubtedly bring the figure up to half a million.

The Communist Party of India also shows increased strength among the mass organizations of the Indian people. Its volunteers numbered 24,610 and the "Red Guards" and "Peoples Volunteer Brigades" involved 1,097,829 workers.

In the trade unions influenced by the Communists there are some 281,000 workers and the peasants in their unions some 26,000; in women's organizations and "self-protection committees" there are some 6,400 and some 190 children organizations function.

Biggest Week in Recruiting Drive

The seventh week (ending March 27) of the Party Building Campaign was the single largest week in recruiting. Nearly 1,400 recruits are recorded. This makes a total of 6,861 recruited in the first seven weeks of the campaign. Three districts are mainly responsible this week for this

WPB Considers Okaying of Incentive Pay

(Continued from Page 1)

the matter for the past few months. There has been some hesitation based on fear that increased production might result in a cutting of piece work rates. The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union (UAW) recently inserted full-page ads in a number of leading papers advocating the plan. The union negotiated with the General Electric Company, the great majority of whose plants are under contract with the union, for incentive pay provisions. The plan is not now in operation in G.E., however, because the company refused to agree to safeguarding of piece work rates.

AUTO UNIONS WANT IT

Recently the Executive Board of the Auto Workers Union, largest in the nation, went on record for such a plan, despite opposition from Walter Reuther, a vice-president, and some local leaders such as Paul Ste. Marie, president of the Ford local.

Ste. Marie, candidate for reelection as president of the Ford local, made his main issue an attack on Browder and the Communists for their advocacy of incentive pay plans. An early tabulation of the 35,000 ballots cast in the election showed Ste. Marie running third in a field of three candidates with 1,170 votes. Percy Llewellyn of the "Unity for Action" ticket which strongly supports the all-out war position of the UAW leadership, had 7,271 votes, while the third candidate, Carl Smith, had 4,329.

This early tabulation seems to be a clear indication that the workers are prepared to accept the incentive pay plan for speeding war production.

success—New York, Illinois and Ohio. Before printing this, Michigan has already wired in that during the eighth week they have surpassed their goal of 500 and Illinois-Indiana similarly report a total of 850 new members of 70 per cent.

After having established good records in the first half of the campaign, New England, Wisconsin and Minnesota are seriously slipping in the seventh week and need to re-examine their work and further activate their entire membership.

The national lag is still caused by Seattle, California, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Connecticut. These states should follow the example of Michigan, New York, Illinois and Ohio. Only one month is left for these five districts to meet their political obligations and join the other districts in strengthening the Party.

As of March 27 a total of 6,861 new members have been recruited, or 52 per cent of the total goal of 13,000. Of these 54 per cent are trade unionists, 46 per cent are industrial workers, 31 per cent women and 28 per cent Negro workers. The standing of all districts is:

District	Goal	% On
New York	2,000	50
California	1,500	40
Ill.-Ind.	1,200	25
Pennsylvania	1,000	45
Northwest	850	25
Ohio	700	65
Michigan	500	84
Maryland	500	38
New Jersey	400	71
New England	400	80
Minnesota	300	40
Connecticut	250	20
Wisconsin	250	45
St. Louis	150	17
Alabama	100	73
Colorado	80	21
Louisiana	80	28
Texas	60	50
Iowa-Nebr.	40	44
Arkansas	30	40
Florida	30	10
Virginia	30	78
West Virginia	20	5
Utah	20	78
Carolina	20	13
Kentucky	20	0
Montana	20	100

For Rent: A House, Garden, Horse

WASHINGTON, April 3 (UP).—The following advertisement appeared in a local newspaper today under "suburban property for rent:

Tears won't help them . . . dollars will!

TEARS are not enough. Pity will not soothe whimpering orphans, nor shepherd them to safety from the blasted rubble of their home.

Long-range sighs won't feed and clothe the sick and hungry victims of this war.

But your Red Cross dollars will!

Transformed into relief supplies, medicines and trained supervisors, your dollars will follow in the wake of battle, taking with them aid and comfort.

Thanks to your contributions and many others like them, twenty millions of war victims have been helped

by the American Red Cross in Europe, Africa and Asia, since the war began...To the bombed-out Britons, to Russian war orphans and wounded homeless, as to the stricken Chinese, the wretched Greeks and Poles wandering throughout the Middle East, the Red Cross has been their symbol of life and hope.

Think how many lives your dollars have already saved—and how much still depends on you! What a splendid satisfaction is yours, to be relieving the distress of friendless people engulfed by gigantic forces which they are too weak to resist!

Now opportunity is offered again. This is the most critical year your Red Cross has ever faced. On every hand, needs rise with the swelling thunder of the guns.

Will Red Cross funds be sufficient to help every soldier and sailor—every stunned and bewildered war sufferer? That depends on you—and your generosity.

March is Red Cross War Fund month. Give more this year—give double if you can.

Your Dollars help

make possible the

AMERICAN RED CROSS

Ohio Labor United in Fight On Bill to Ban Union Shop

By Sigmund Wenger

CLEVELAND, April 4.—Ohio labor, now united on the legislative front, is fighting mad about the renewed attempt of the Taft-Bricker machine to pass the French Bill, one of the most vicious anti-union measures ever proposed in this state or nation.

The French Bill, which has received national notoriety because of its clause "protecting" the rights of workers "not to join a union," would place union activities, initiation, dues, election, membership, etc., in the hands of a three-man commission of Bricker political hacks; would virtually outlaw the union shop, limit the right to strike and picket and open all union records to "anyone eligible to join."

The resentment of the trade unions at the serious effort to put across this fascist measure was evidenced this week when over 300 labor leaders packed the House Chamber to attend the first hearings on the bill before the Judiciary Committee.

300 WORKERS PRESENT

Although testimony at the first session was limited to those advocating passage, more than 300 representatives of the AFL, CIO, RR Brotherhoods and United Mine Workers, the largest legislative group of labor representatives ever to appear in the State Capitol building, compelled the hearings to be transferred twice to larger rooms. Finally the large auditorium of the House was taken by the Judiciary Committee and the hearings commenced.

But by this time, it was reported that three businessmen scheduled to appear in favor of the bill had changed their minds. Those who did testify represented themselves merely as "small business men."

Unions and other organizations will be heard in the course of the coming week, when an even larger labor delegation is expected to make the trek to Columbus.

Because of the large number of leading labor figures gathered in the state capital at the time, it was possible to enlarge the regular weekly luncheon gathering of the state legislative representatives of the AFL, CIO, R. R. Brotherhoods and UMWA to include many of the out-of-town trade union officers, as well as a few state legislators who were only too glad to accept the invitation to meet with such a group.

Expect 3,000 Teachers at Union Parley

More than 3,000 educators, parents and representatives of government and labor will attend the Seventh Annual Educational Conference of the Teachers Union of the City of New York on Saturday, April 17, at the Hotel Commodore. It was announced by Charles J. Hendley, president of the union.

The conference, based on the theme "Education for Victory—1943," will commemorate the 20th anniversary of the birth of the father of free education in America—Thomas Jefferson.

Paul Robeson, internationally known artist, will appear at the conference to present the union's annual award for outstanding service in the cause of education for democracy which is to be given, posthumously, to Dr. George Washington Carver, noted scientist of Tuskegee Institute.

DID YOU KNOW... by Lab

THAT MAKE SHIFT HOUSING LIKE THIS CELLAR FOR DEFENSE WORKERS IS AN INVITATION TO UNPRECEDENTED EPIDEMICS...

AND THAT... GARBAGE DUMPS AND OTHER UNHEALTHY CONDITIONS IN TRAILER CAMPS ARE SOURCES OF BOUTONNIA, DYSENTERY AND OTHER DISEASES...

AND THAT... EMERGENCY HOUSING FOR REFUGEES WORKERS IN SLUM AREAS EXTENDS THE HAZARD OF EPIDEMICS AND OTHER THREATS TO PRODUCTION.

FACTS FROM INTERNATIONAL HYGIENE COMMITTEE NATIONAL HEALTH SECURITY COUNCIL

U.S.A.W.A. LOCAL 66

Tanks in the Making



Hugh tank transmission and final drive assemblies move from one station to the next with the aid of powerful cranes in the mass production of tank equipment in the Buick plant, Flint, Mich. Converted Buick plant was easily adapted to output.

Screen Office Guild Flays Mead for Anti-Sovietism

Declaring that the Alter-Ehrlich meeting held at Mecca Temple last week was an anti-Soviet meeting whose sponsors are doing a great injustice to the USSR and the cause of the United Nations, Sidney Young, President of the Screen Office and Professional Employees Guild, Local 109, UAPWA, CIO, is protesting U. S. Senator James M. Mead's con-

Mr. Young also asked President Philip Murray of the CIO if the presence of James Carey, National Secretary-Treasurer of the CIO, at the meeting indicated that he was officially representing the CIO.

In this crucial period of the world struggle against Fascist aggression," the letter to President Murray said in part, "national and international unity, built on national and international confidence, are the prime requisites for the speedy opening of a western front in Europe and the rapid culmination of the military struggle."

"Brother Carey's position was definitely anti-Soviet, which could but lead to international distrust and disunity..." Brother Carey's actions have added some strength to the role of the disrupters in our country who do not represent, as you know, the best interests of our great country."

The letter to Senator Mead said in part, "The whole nature of the meeting was to the effect that inasmuch as Alter and Ehrlich were Jews, that the Soviet Union is anti-Semitic, which you know is untrue. Inasmuch as these so-called labor leaders were guilty of aiding our common enemies, that the Soviet Union is anti-labor, which you know is untrue..." This meeting was an orgy of Anti-Soviet red-baiting, which position leads but to the Brown House in Munich..."

Kennedy Resigns from War Labor Board

(By United Press)

Thomas Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers, has resigned from the War Labor Board, his secretary said here yesterday.

Growing Children

Understand Their Problems

By Jean Warren

"We're going to visit the Murphys, our friends who own that nice black puppy. We'll be back soon." Mother explains to her seven year old, who she is going and what she will do. Children often beg for details. They want them so that they may follow up in their imaginations. If we give their questions answers they can understand, they will be reassured.

It is often fear of the unknown that makes children cling to us. When they are very little they are afraid that we may never return at all. Later they fear an accident will happen to us, or that other people will claim our love.

Another reason for this need to know what we are doing is that much of the strength and security of small children comes from identification with their parents. How pleased a little girl is to find her feet are just like her Daddy's, or that she has her mother's eyes!

If they cannot share our lives children are lost and lonely. Let's try to make them as familiar with our routine as they are with their own. A twelve year old appreciates such explanations as, "I'm going to a meeting with my friends to talk about how much milk costs. We are going to figure out what we can do about it."

Some people tell us that we must not burden children with adult problems, that children "have enough to worry them without that." This is fundamentally untrue. To be sure, anxiety and fear on the part of parents can do harm. They look to us to be strong, resourceful and courageous. But children are realistic, they

have courage of their own. Children recognize the facts of life, its struggles and hardships, as we do ourselves. What a deep interest they take in the war to-day, in problems of defense and rationing! If we pretend the world is all safe and pleasant they must feel we are untruthful, and that we have shut them out. They will conclude that they must face life alone.

For example, the children know that blackout is not a game. They already know that there is an enemy attacking their country and that it is up to us to show them that we know it too! We must tell them that we have anti-aircraft guns; that we have an army that will return blow for blow.

Undoubtedly this war has given rise to many new fears on the children's part, some real, some imagined. It is often a relief to them to know we share their fears, that the things that hurt them hurt us too. To a child the most unbearable fear is the one felt in isolation. Not only do his terrors multiply when he believes he is alone, but often he is ashamed and struggles to conceal his feelings.

Should we pretend there is nothing to be afraid of? Should we try to act as if the war did not concern us in order to save the children from suffering?

We have no choice. The children are aware of the real situation. We do not want to isolate them. If we must allow them to share our fears, let us help them by inviting them to share our activity. Action is the best cure for fear. The child himself can do small things that help the war effort. Through identification with his parents' efforts he gets a double release from worry.

can family, what do you mean? Well, I made puddings, junket, cereals, cream soups, etc., and Susan never knew the difference. Meals can become so monotonous for children unless we use a little ingenuity.

I see what you mean—and did you have the problem of "No want of course I did—did you think Bobby thought that one up all by himself? Why don't you try three in a plate of warm milk. It's highly nutritious and contains loads of Vitamin B.

You could also try some whole wheat milk toast. Susan loves it and it gives children the necessary calcium, phosphorus and iron that they need so badly.

I would also suggest your feeding Johnny whole wheat or enriched white bread whenever possible—Nutritionists agree that these play an important part in the diet of children and adults.

There we've finished the dishes, powder your nose and let's be off.

Women Are Revolutionizing Plane Industry

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES April 4.—Women are revolutionizing production methods in the aircraft industry. Many plants have found it necessary to alter machinery or change methods in order to fit the physical attributes of women.

In the course of searching for new ways of doing things, they have frequently come across easier production methods and more efficient, speedier operations.

At Vultee, for example, 38 per cent of the employees are women, and radical changes in production methods have followed a study of the peculiar characteristics of the feminine worker.

In certain kinds of operations Vultee has found that a woman's efficiency exceeds that of a man—at others she falls short.

Women excel at routine repetitive operations but they lack coordination found in men because they lack industrial experience. They are not constructed physically for the same type of bodily effort as men; they weigh less; are shorter and not as strong.

Their thumbs are shorter and their index fingers are longer than men's. The construction of their arms is such that they are unable to bring as much pressure to bear in such operations as handling a screw driver.

A man throws his weight into a job in a manner different from a woman. A man braces a rivet hammer against his chest without injury but a woman holds tools in a lower position.

Women are faster than men at sorting small objects or any operation requiring digital dexterity.

A state law protects women from being required to lift more than 25 pounds, and a special permission industrial labor department for a woman to be worked more than 48 hours per week.

Also, women must be given a rest period of not less than 10 minutes out of every two hours, with access to facilities enabling her to lie down if she wishes to.

If her job requires her to stand in one place, a latched platform called a "duckboard" must be provided to insulate her from contact with concrete factory floors.

CONVEYOR LINE Here are some examples of how machinery has been adapted to women.

At Vultee a moving conveyor line for handling the prime painting of sheet metal parts requires special lifting or strength on the part of women.

Because a supervisor paused to watch a woman worker hit a crank on a milling machine with a mallet at the start and finish of an operation, a new automatic mill was came into existence, air-operated, a flip of a valve sufficing to release or tighten the jaws, and it is much faster than the old type.

Jigs mounted on runways have made their appearance. Automatic tools and pneumatic and electrical tools and equipment are cutting down on skill requirements and reducing fatigue. All tools henceforth are being planned for the easiest possible use, either wholly or in part by women.

The direction this is taking is illustrated by a hydraulically actuated bench vise with pedal control now in the subassembly department. The jaws are brought quickly and easily together by applying foot pressure on one of the pedals. Less effort is required than in using an automobile's hydraulic brakes to clamp the jaws together with terrific force by using a second pedal. A third trips the jaws free in an instant.

Another surprising piece of equipment is a combination bucking bar and rivet hammer that enables one woman to accomplish the work that once took the effort of two men. It is suspended with a counter-balance and its operation requires no more physical exertion than shooting a pistol.

Into effect, butter for vegetables will go further if it's first melted in a saucepan, then the vegetable tossed in the pan.

4—Cooked cereal will taste just as sweet with half the sugar you ordinarily use if you'll sweeten it in the pan just before you serve it. Use honey or corn syrup.

MENUS FOR TIME-SAVING CHILDREN'S MEALS

Breakfast
Juice (apple or grapefruit)
Cereal (Wheaties, Cheerios or Wheatena)
Bread and butter—milk
Lunch

1 boiled hamburger patty (made just like adult's)
Baked potato—boiled carrots
Apple sauce—milk
5 O'clock Meal

Whole wheat bread and butter—jam—glass of milk
Supper
2 eggs (either minute, coddled, poached or scrambled)
Whole wheat bread and butter
Graham crackers and milk

Transit Jam Slows Work In Brooklyn Navy Yard

By Art Shields

Traffic delays on the overloaded street car and bus lines of Brooklyn are affecting war production in the Brooklyn Navy Yard and other big war plants along the waterfront.

Many men and women get to work late because filled cars and buses have to go by them.

All are fatigued by the transit delays.

People, who already toil eight to 12 and sometimes 16 hours a day, have the added exhaustion of extra travel hours.

It's no wonder that tired out workers sometimes fall asleep on the job.

Transit workers, who put in 11 and 12 hours a day are just as exhausted.

A WAR PROBLEM This transit problem must be solved for the sake of our boys in Africa and the southern Pacific and the boys who will open the great western front.

It can be solved by adopting a plan to stagger the shifts in the Brooklyn war industries according to a centralized plan with the help of the trade unions.

Such a plan is envisaged in the bill that Congressman Peter V. Cacchione has introduced on the transit situation.

The problem can't be met till transit is treated as an essential war industry, says Vice-President Peter McCoughlin of the New York local of the Transport Workers Union, who is stationed in Brooklyn, and Carl Mann and other Brooklyn organizers.

LABOR'S ROLE It cannot be met till the complex problem of relieving traffic congestion by staggering the shifts in the main war plants is solved by labor and management committees from transport and factories.

It cannot be met, therefore, till Chairman John Delaney of the Board of Transportation stops putting his war against the Transport Workers Union in first place.

IN THE BOTTLENECK Let anyone who doubts the gravity of the situation come to one of the many transit bottlenecks in Brooklyn.

Let him talk to the hundreds of Navy Yard workers who worry about getting to work on time as they wait in line for surface transportation outside of the Long Island R.R. Station.

Let him watch the filled street cars and buses go by at 6:30 in the morning.

He can see the same thing happen at Flatbush and Vanderbilt, at Brooklyn Bridge (Manhattan side), where subway riders take to the Brooklyn bridge trolleys, and at many other centers.

"My car is filled five blocks after I leave Flatbush in the morning," said a motorman, who hauls Navy Yard workers.

"What happens to the man you are not able to pick up?" he was asked.

"They wait for the next car," he said.

MISSING THE NEXT ONE If they miss the next car and the next they are late unless they have started far in advance of the regular time—and sometimes even then.

Other motorists tell the same story.

Lateness means docking and bad marks on your record at the yards. That's generally true whatever the cause.

"It's a matter of luck whether I get to the yard on time every morning," said a motorman, who hauls in the Bronx.

The earliest express on the Lexington Ave. line leaves 149th St. and Third Ave. at 6 A.M. I get to Brooklyn Bridge at 6:30. If I'm lucky I get to the yard in time to change for the job. But I'm not always lucky."

A Negro electric welder from the Bronx added this:

"I get there on time because I can sprint. I catch the first

car at Brooklyn Bridge. I'd be late otherwise."

Both workers ask why the subway system can't start the express rolling a few minutes earlier.

A shipfitter tells of long delays at the Flatbush-Vanderbilt bottleneck on the way to work and 15 to 20 minutes more lost at night waiting for standing room in a car leaving the yard.

"Whole convoys of eight to ten cars go by me, all filled," he complains.

An electric welder from Brownsville waits idly for car after car at the same bottleneck.

James W. Ford yesterday stressed the importance of the Jefferson Bi-Centennial Commemoration sponsored by the Workers School for April 9, at which Earl Browder will be the featured speaker and urged a mass attendance.

United States Ambassador to Chile, Claude G. Bowers, has prepared a special paper to be read at the meeting.

The meeting will be held at the Metropolitan Opera House, 135 E. 56th St. Tickets are available at the Workers School, 35 E. 12th St., and the Workers Book Shop, 50 E. 12th St.

Speaking of Jefferson in "The Negro and the Democratic Front," Ford says:

"... We propose rather that the Negroes give all aid in solving this problem through the growing Democratic Front, by joining together with the majority of the people to defeat the reactionary forces and to make this country a democratic country for all people, Negro and white. Mr. Bilbo, on the other hand, proposes to solve the problem in another way. In alluding to Jefferson, the Mississippi Senator says the following:

"It never occurred to Mr. Jefferson when writing the Declaration of Independence, or any time thereafter, to assume the false position of recognizing the Negro upon terms of perfect equality with the white man. The Declaration of Independence was written by a white man, the Constitution of the United States was framed by a white man, and both are conceived in the interest exclusively of the white man."

"Bilbo slanders the history of our country, the real Jeffersonian principles and teachings. In speaking of Jeffersonianism, Earl Browder said: 'There can be no social health and progress in a society where the selfish private interests of a minority are imposed upon the masses of the people through governmental coercion; government must, therefore, be based upon the will of the majority, democratically expressed.'"

"That is the Jeffersonian idea. That is really what Jefferson meant and understood when he framed and wrote the Declaration of Independence. Browder has made this idea a part of our traditions today, despite the Bilbos and others, who speak not for the masses of Southern soldiers but for the reactionary minority, against the democratic forces."

"It is our task to follow these traditions of Jefferson and the entire progressive heritage of our country—to continue these traditions; to unify all the people and, in the South, to unite those two basic democratic forces, the white toiling population and the Negro people; to solve the question of democracy in the South, to join with the other sections for national unification of the country."

While Bilbo speaks for those who listened on the plantation system, Jefferson struggled to prevent such a development. Jefferson advocated the breakup of the plantation and the establishment of free-holding, even in his native state of Virginia, as a guarantee of democratic political life."

"When we speak of the traditions of our country, it is necessary, in the field of Negro work, to delve down, and dig out the traditions of the Negro people, from the revolutionary epoch of Jefferson and the Civil War period of Lincoln and Frederick Douglass; to make these traditions inseparably a part of the present struggle in our country, and to extend them."

an important government order L-240

The War Production Board announcement of December requires newspapers to reduce their paper consumption for the coming year to that amount used during 1941. Naturally, The Worker has taken steps to conform to this order. We now bring L-240 to your attention because you can play a crucial role in helping us carry out this order without curtailing our efforts to help America win the war.

L-240 could mean that The Worker will print 33% less copies in 1943. It could mean 33% less readers. But it will not mean either of these if you support plan A or plan B...

Choose one and please follow it regularly:

A. Buy your Worker from the same dealer every week. Then The Worker can print one copy and know it is for you. When you buy your paper from one of three or four stands, we must print three or four copies to be sure you get one.

B. Get your Worker by subscribing for it. This is the best method for us both. Then we print one copy each week and we know it is for you. Use the convenient order form below... now. The special gift offer is for immediate action.

THE WORKER

To The Worker, 35 E. 12th St., N.Y.C.
Please send me THE WORKER for a full year for which I enclose \$2. (81 for 6 months)

And send me the 4-color Military Strategist War Map without any extra charge. If you are renewing, please check here ☐

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY STATE

EVEN UP: RED SOX SHUT OUT DODGERS, 5-0, WITH FOUR HITS

By Phil Gordon

The weather was frigid, the fans were half frozen and the Dodgers were stiff in the joints—but the hardy Boston Red Sox were hotter than the devil's home grounds and walked off with the victory at Ebbets Field yesterday by 5-0, holding the Dodgers to a mere four hits as 6,000 strong and fearless fans sat in the stands for the whole contest.

The Sox got their runs in two innings—one in the first and four others in the seventh. The Dodgers threatened a few times but were never able to punch through the tally, the Red Sox pulling four double plays to stifle every budding rally.

In the opening frame, with young Ed Head on the mound, the Bostonians parlayed a walk, a passed ball and a sharp single through the infield for one run. Head then held them for three more innings as did Kimball who pitched after Head retired. But in the seventh the Sox burst into a rash of basehits and coupled with a couple of bases on balls were able to push across four runs.

With the bases loaded manager Joe Cronin sent up a pinch hitter who promptly belted a ground rule double to left to clear the bases. After that he scored with the final run on the game.

The Dodgers were cut down time and again. In the fifth for instance, Paul Waner opened with a single and Frenchy Bordagary was sent in to run for him. Angie Galan fled out for the initial out and then Ducky Medwick hit into an easy double play.

Before that in the fourth inning the Dodgers had gotten two men on but were unable to score. Dee Moore had singled after one was out. Then Leo Durocher, on the hit and run, pushed a single into left field. Moore slipped while rounding second and drew a throw from the outfield which sailed clear through Newsum at short and Doed at second. Moore going to third and Durocher pulling up at second base. But then Kimball rolled an easy grounder to the mound, Moore and Durocher holding their bases, and Johnny Cooney lifted one to center for another easy out and the Dodger rally was snuffed out.

In the ninth again the Dodgers threatened when Glossop drew a

walk and Kampouris was safe when his easy grounder went through the pitcher's legs. But Hal Peck popped a foul and Luis Olmo drove a short fly to center which was gobbled up

The Dodgers today go on in mass to the Brooklyn Red Cross to give a pint of blood apiece to the Armed Forces. Luis Olmo struck out once and belted into a double play in two trips to the plate. But the Puerto Rican kid looked good in the field and he takes a nice swing at the plate. When the weather turns warmer he should do much better.

The Dodgers looked like a crazy quilt team with an outfielder playing first, a second baseman playing third and a bunch of faded old men in the outfield in Waner, Cooney and Medwick.

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The Dodgers today go on in mass to the Brooklyn Red Cross to give a pint of blood apiece to the Armed Forces. Luis Olmo struck out once and belted into a double play in two trips to the plate. But the Puerto Rican kid looked good in the field and he takes a nice swing at the plate. When the weather turns warmer he should do much better.

The Dodgers looked like a crazy quilt team with an outfielder playing first, a second baseman playing third and a bunch of faded old men in the outfield in Waner, Cooney and Medwick.

With the bases loaded manager Joe Cronin sent up a pinch

hitter who promptly belted a ground rule double to left to clear the bases. After that he scored with the final run on the game.

The Dodgers were cut down time and again. In the fifth for instance, Paul Waner opened with a single and Frenchy Bordagary was sent in to run for him. Angie Galan fled out for the initial out and then Ducky Medwick hit into an easy double play.

Before that in the fourth inning the Dodgers had gotten two men on but were unable to score. Dee Moore had singled after one was out. Then Leo Durocher, on the hit and run, pushed a single into left field. Moore slipped while rounding second and drew a throw from the outfield which sailed clear through Newsum at short and Doed at second. Moore going to third and Durocher pulling up at second base. But then Kimball rolled an easy grounder to the mound, Moore and Durocher holding their bases, and Johnny Cooney lifted one to center for another easy out and the Dodger rally was snuffed out.

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DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1943

the Roundup

Arturo Godoy, Chilean heavyweight, will fight once more in his homeland and then leave for the United States for a ring campaign that may be climaxed with a title bout with Joe Louis.

Godoy's manager, Al Weill, said that his fighter would leave for this country around April 20 and might meet Louis if the Army grants the heavyweight champion the necessary permission.

Fights with Tami Masuella, New York; Jimmy Bivins, Cleveland; Lee Savold, Des Moines and Lou Brooks, Philadelphia, have been offered Godoy along with possible outdoor bouts this summer in Washington, Cleveland, Chicago and San Francisco.

Plane priorities will determine the exact date of his departure from South America, after his last fight in Santiago, Chile.

EAST LANSING, Mich., April 4.—Transportation difficulties, a forced cancellation of the Oregon State-Michigan State football game to have been played here last fall.

Ralph H. Young, director of athletics at Michigan State, said the contest with Washington State also may be called off.

Baseball fans get their first glimpse of 1943 major league teams this week when the 16 clubs swing into high gear with a two-week exhibition game program.

This year the schedule has been reduced to an absolute minimum with no club figuring on more than 15 games and all playing teams virtually in their own backyards.

Such a procedure is made necessary by the exigencies of war with its resulting curbs on transportation which also fostered a method of spring training almost completely novel to the big leaguers—northern conditioning camps.

Despite the switch to the northern territory most clubs report their squads in "perfect" condition after the four week-grind which ended last week.

Lombardi, Holdout, Asks Braves to Trade Him

OAKLAND, Calif., April 4 (UP).—Ernie Lombardi, catcher, of the Boston Braves, last year's National League batting champion, revealed today that he is a holdout and wants to be traded to another club.

Officials of the Braves had previously stated that Lombardi "might retire" this year because of the critical illness of his father, which would keep him at his job in a local iron works plant.

Lombardi said he believed he was worth more money than the Braves originally offered him.

"I asked the Braves to trade me to another club," he disclosed today. "But I haven't had an answer as yet."

Lombardi traded to the Braves last March by the Cincinnati Reds, set the senior league batting pace during 1942 with an average of .330. He played several years with Oakland on the Pacific Coast.

"I guess there is quite a difference from what may be the club's best offer and what I'm asking," he said.

STUDY as you FIGHT!

YOUR UNIVERSITY!!!

The Workers School was founded in 1923 as an educational center for the systematic study of social, economic and political problems based upon the principles of scientific socialism. It was to fulfill the need for a new type of educational institution, a people's university which would come to grips with the urgent problems facing the people.

The people's war for survival has brought to the fore a series of new and challenging problems for the people of our nation. Ideas are weapons in this war. Correct social theory is the people's arsenal.

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(Classes begin April 12)

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'Keep the Game Going' Roars Sporting News Baseball Poll

(The Sporting News, official weekly publication of the baseball world, recently took a poll on whether baseball should continue this year. Here is the result of their interesting poll.)

Recently The Sporting News conducted a poll, through a published ballot, seeking to determine the public's attitude toward continuing the season of baseball.

The vote was overwhelmingly in the affirmative—2,111 "yes" against 172 "no." That compelling majority, a ratio of nearly 40 to 1 in favor of the game going on, appeared to answer with authority and finality any question regarding the desirability of the game as a wartime auxiliary to the home front.

It reached even farther—because hundreds of service men took part in the voting.

But the sports columnist of one newspaper was not convinced that the balloting represented a true expression of the views of the public at large. The suggestion was made that a poll carried on through the columns of The Sporting News would reach only persons who were interested in the game, else they would not be readers of this publication. In short, the hint was passed that The Sporting News had gone to a blackberry bush to pick blackberries.

Accordingly, we were assigned to finger the pulse of the public at large—to get as far away as possible from a specialized group of people who were known to be fans. This was done by going to St. Louis Union Station, one of the largest transfer terminals in the United States, and questioning travelers. No fewer than 70,000 persons, from North, East, South and West, daily pass through the station's great midway.

For the sake of clarity, no reference was made to the draft classification of the players—the pointed question addressed to each person approached being: "Do you favor the continuation of professional baseball during the war?"

RECOVERING

Gloria Callen, glamorous swimming star of the AAU is recuperating from a broken hand and may be in action again soon. The wonderful ace who replaced Eleanor Holm as the foremost female swimming star, missed last week's AAU championships.

ARMY OFFICER SAYS 'FELLOWS LIKE TO READ ABOUT GAME'

Lt. W. J. Friedman of Chicago, stationed at Lake Charles, La.: "It's all right with me. The fellows in our camp all like the game and want to read about it, if they can't see the games. I hope the White Sox can do something this year."

Mrs. Marcella Ross, 401 Rampart Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal., wife of Lt. William E. Ross: "This is no time for baseball to be discontinued. It means too much to the boys in service and serves as a stimulant to us stay-at-homes. No special exemptions are being given the players, so I would say let's keep the game going." Lt. Ross seconded Mrs. Ross' remarks.

SECRET DOCUMENT PROVES TIE OF MIKHAILOVITCH WITH FASCISTS

(Continued from Page 1)

slavia. I escaped on May 14, 1941, to Dubrovnik. I had to escape from Belgrade, for the Germans had taken me to do forced labor and I had to dig up corpses and clean the streets.

"Since around May 23, Dubrovnik became part of the Ustashi Croatia. I went with my family first to Split, and then on June 16 to Abbazia near Fiume. There we lived in a boarding house. We were forbidden to move without permission of the Italian authorities.

"In the Spring of 1942 there arrived in Abbazia a Mr. Radmilo Grdyich, a journalist from Sarajevo, whose last position was Secretary of the General Union of Sokols (a Nationalist, Government sponsored sport organization in pre-war Yugoslavia—D.W.).

He arrived with his wife, his son Boro and daughter Goryana. He lodged in our boarding house, and I immediately became acquainted with him.

"He told me that the Italians had sent him to Abbazia to convalesce, for in Mostar he had to undergo a difficult operation on his head, as a consequence of an attempt on his life by a Moslem. "He came without documents, but he was very well received by the Italian secret police, whose agents frequently visited him and constantly showed concern over his health.

"Later they gave him documents, entitling him to move freely about in the vicinity. At first he was in financial difficulties, but later he had plenty of money, so that he moved to a private house, bought luxuries and lived in comfort.

"Later he told me that his chief was Mr. Yevdyevich, who is at the head of the Serbian Chetniks. (Yevdyevich is an officer of Drasa Mikhailovitch—D.W.).

"Mr. Yevdyevich came often to Abbazia, and at the end of August, 1942, he came to a conference with the Italian generals and other higher officers. "He came in an official car of the Italian army and accompanied by Italian motorcycles.

"His meeting with Italian generals was held in the Grand Hotel Palma and lasted three days. During the negotiations the hotel was surrounded by the detectives who watched every passerby. "Abbazia was the seat of Mr. Yevdyevich's headquarters. On the staff worked, aside from Mr. Radmilo Grdyich, a general staff colonel of the Yugoslav Army, Mr. Milich, who with his wife and two children came to Abbazia around the middle of August, 1942. In Yevdyevich's headquarters worked also a gentleman without an arm whom they called 'leader.' I think that was the Chetnik leader, Trifunovich.

(Ilya Trifunovich, nicknamed Birchman, assistant to Mikhailovitch, according to the latest news broadcast over station "Free Yugoslavia" is at present in Split, Dalmatia, collaborating with the Italians—D.W.).

"Aside from these Yugoslavs in the headquarters were employed also a number of Italian Alpine officers, who spoke Serbo-Croatian. They often left for the front and then returned again to Abbazia.

"On the occasion of Mr. Yevdyevich's last stay in Abbazia at the end of August, 1942, I had an opportunity to speak to him. On that occasion he told me how he holds meetings of peasants and gathers them for the fight against the Partisans. . . .

LOWDOWN - Some Late Words on

CHANGE THE WORLD

Modern German Authors
Carry On Great
Tradition, in Exile
By MIKE GOLD

Last year, while Moscow was still under siege, there was held in that valiant city a meeting of Soviet philologists.

A number of papers were read on subjects of Russian and Western literature and art, these branches of intellectual activity which must arouse the supreme hatred of the Nazi barbarians.

Professor Metallov, of the Moscow University, read a paper titled: "German Classical Literature versus Nazism."

The latest issue to reach America of the Soviet review, "International Literature," reports that Professor Metallov's paper defended the progressive character of classical German literature.

While the guns of the Nazis boomed outside the doors of Moscow University, the Russian professor passionately upheld the flag of a universal human culture, the libertarian banner of Klopstock, Lessing, Herder, Goethe, Schiller.

All the greatest minds of German literature had been aware of the disastrous influences of Prussianism on the German character, he said.

The German classics were essentially hostile to chauvinism, reaction and cannibalism, and arose in the latter half of the 18th century, when Germany's political development was mainly determined by Prussia with its barracks-room atmosphere and persecution of all free, humane and universal thinking.

Classic German literature began as a protest against the despotism of Frederick the Great. This Prussian totalitarian set the stage for the politics of Germany that has led through a century of horror and finished finally in the debacle of Nazism in which the old Germany will now meet its end.

Racial arrogance, boorish imperialism, the reign of the swinish German Philistine, yet the classic writers saw clearly through the whole tragic farce of their barnyard Aryans.

Professor Metallov refers to a curious piece of prophetic satire by Heinrich Heine, great German-Jewish lyricist of the 19th century, with scathing humor Heine describes a meeting of the "Old Germans" in a beerhall at academic Göttingen.

Here these super-Aryans of the early 19th century draw up lists of persons to be proscribed on the day they achieve the supreme power.

"Every person who was related, even seven times removed to a Frenchman, Jew or Slav, was to be condemned to exile or to execution—execution by the axe," wrote Heine.

Was this not a most remarkable and accurate preview of the Nazi mind? Heine was able to make the forecast only because there is a direct historic line from the boorish and brutal Prussianism of his time down to the Teuton barbarism of the Hitlerites.

And the whole of classic German literature is a struggle against all the Nazi ideas, and the Nazis burn the books of the great German authors of the last century as fanatically as they do of the more modern anti-Nazi.

The dramas of Lessing are forbidden by the Nazi assassins of culture and humanity. Lessing was an ardent spokesman of the idea of love of mankind (Mimna von Barnhelm); he protested against despotism (Emilia Galotti) and through the image of a humane and great-souled Habi for whom all races were the children of God (Nathan the Wise). Lessing fought for the idea of racial equality.

Would he not have been one of the authors most hunted or executed by the Nazis?

Wolfgang von Goethe, who also wrote during a period of the worst German reaction, lifted his voice on behalf of the equality of nations and the ideals of progress and freedom. Schiller's plays are forbidden in Germany today because this classic author was also an outspoken champion of freedom.

Yes, the finest works of German culture are anti-Nazi, even though written more than a century ago. The Nazis have poisoned the soul of the German people, and robbed them of their rightful heritage. But the modern authors of Germany follow in the great tradition, and though scattered in exile, maintain a cultural war against the Nazis.

Professor Metallov named among these anti-Nazi exiles of literature Bruno Frank, Lion Feuchtwanger and Heinrich Mann, also the numerous anti-fascist German authors residing in the Soviet Union. "They have found a second fatherland in the Soviet Union, where every facility has been given them to continue their work," said Professor Metallov.

It is interesting to see with how much understanding this Russian professor approaches the enemy. The Soviet Union does no business with the Darlings, Franco and Mikhailovichs. It encourages only the democratic forces of Europe, Germany included. It even gives German authors of the democratic camp every facility for writing. But America deports them to Mexico, and intrigues with the Archduke Ottos and Darlings.

The Family
Insults
Our Ally

THE FAMILY, by Victor Wolfson, based on the novel by Nina Fedorova, featuring Louise Wilson, Carol Goodrich, Evelyn Varden, Nicholas O'Connell, Arnold Korff. Staged by Bretaigne Windust; production designed by Boris Aronson, lighting by Leon Hark. Presented by Oscar Berlin at the Windsor Theatre on March 31, 1943.

By Ralph Warner

Perhaps by now Oscar Berlin has learned that the Russian Revolution took place over a quarter of a century ago, and that the world is no longer interested in White Guard Russians. Mr. Berlin has lavished money and care on "The Family," a dramatic adaptation of a novel by Nina Fedorova. But neither money nor care have created a successful play.

For the Russian boarding-house in Tien-Tsin, China, run by a "sweetness-and-light" old dowager and her daughter, is truly something out of this war world. The time is 1937, as the Japanese armies move from Peiping to the coast.

And the boarding-house inmates are stewing in their very old juices. Granny still believes the family is source of all good—the old Marxist family, of course. She rules her own, and her boarding-house guests. These include an emigre Russian professor, Tolstoyan of the old school, and his dutiful wife; a Chinese teacher in the espionage service of his country; five Japanese conspirators, and an English woman who is a diplomat.

The laughs are missing. Comedy should have emerged from this set-up, according to an established Broadway formula which mixes a crazy family group with some bizarre situations, and gets laughs. But there's nothing to laugh at in "The Family." It's limp, sad, and hopelessly out of date, dead as the dead days of Christ rule.

Incidentally, it is—poorly timed to Mr. Berlin's surprise—a play which is harmful to the war effort of the United Nations. White Guard Russians are shown as tolerant of Jews—a Jewish doctor who comes to China is welcomed into the family circle. He is a "yellow exile," placing the Soviets and Hitler on the same footing, although any amateur newspaper reader knows that the White Guards oppressed their own people and are the natural friends and allies of Hitler.

Bretaigne Windust assembles a fine cast for this worthless play, with several excellent character performances. Louise Wilson overdoes Granny's sticky sweetness, but Arnold Korff, Nicholas O'Connell, and Evelyn Varden struggle as best they can with their lines.

"Air Force" in Ninth Week at Hollywood

"Air Force," Warner Bros. spectacular film story of America's aerial warfare in the Pacific from Pearl Harbor to the Battle of the Coral Sea is now in its ninth week at the Hollywood Theatre, where it has set new attendance records.

"Air Force," which was directed by Howard Hawks under the executive supervision of Jack L. Warner, is based on a screen play compiled by Dudley Nichols from actual log-books of Pacific fliers lent to Warner Bros. as source material by the War Department. Its cast includes John Garfield, John Ridgely, Harry Carey, Gig Young, George Tobias, and Arthur Kennedy and its only female star is the Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress, "Mary Ann."

Nazi Are the specialty of Helmut Dantine, Austrian refugee from Hitler's tyranny. Imprisoned himself by the Anschluss, Dantine has had an excellent opportunity to study the enemy at close range, which accounts for his realistic portrayals. Not content with playing these parts so well, Dantine wants new worlds to conquer after his excellent performance in "Edge of Darkness." Warner Bros. has promised to give him a different type of part.



Humphrey Bogart who will be seen soon in "Action in the North Atlantic," a film of the heroic men who carry supplies to our armies and allies.

Even Chess
Defies Nazis
In USSR

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW—The chess masters' tournament, with the participation of Alaportsev, Ragozin, Yudovich, Panch, Romanovsky, Ravnitsky, Milkenas, Zagorinsky, and Isaityn, was concluded in Moscow. The tournament, dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the Red Army, began on February 10th. It was marked by keen competition and abounded in interesting combinations.

In the last round the struggle was tense between the leaders in the competition, Ragozin and Zagorinsky. Following a game which lasted for many hours, both agreed to a draw, and with ten points each shared first and second place. Third place was won by Ravnitsky with nine points.

According to the terms of the journey, its result entitled Ragozin and Zagorinsky to participate in the All-Union training tournament in Sverdlovsk, scheduled at the beginning of April, with the participation of Grossmeisters, the absolute champion of the U. S. S. R., Botvinnik, Smyslov, Flohr, Lilienthal, Losenfeld, Kotov and the four masters, champion of the U. S. S. R., Boleslavsky, the Haku master Makagonov, and the victors in the Moscow Tournament, Ragozin and Zagorinsky.

Official Russian Army war films and captured German pictures telling the most dramatic story of the war headline the new program now at all Embassy Newreel Theatres.



"PRIVATE SECRETARY, FIRST CLASS—A MISS THAT'S A HIT" comes to town this week. The "MISS" is being presented by Local 16 of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO, and will make her appearance at the Textile High School, 318 W. 18th St., New York City, April 8.

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

AFTERNOON
12:30-WOR-News
12:45-WJZ-Nat'l Farm and Home Hour
1:00-WJZ-Mary Margaret McBride
1:15-WJZ-Military Band
1:30-WJZ-Dick Gilbert Recorded Dance Music
1:45-WJZ-Middle Symphony
2:00-WJZ-Board of Education Review, Hodes
2:15-WJZ-Martha Dean
2:30-WJZ-Chamber Music
2:45-WJZ-Afternoon Concert
3:00-WJZ-Victory Gardens
3:15-WJZ-Paint-Rationing
3:30-WJZ-Ruth Meyers
3:45-WJZ-Nat'l Matinee
4:00-WJZ-Satellite Crocker
4:15-WJZ-Motion Picture, Songs
4:30-WJZ-Your Request Program
4:45-WJZ-Invitation to the Waltz
5:00-WJZ-Treasury Star Parade
5:15-WJZ-My True Story
5:30-WJZ-Pat to Music
5:45-WJZ-Columbia Concert Orchestra
6:00-WJZ-News
6:15-WJZ-Paint-Rationing
6:30-WJZ-News
6:45-WJZ-News
7:00-WJZ-News
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11:00-WJZ-News

Real Polish
Patriot Guerrillas
In 'Nazi Diary'

One of the principal reasons for the production of "Diary of a Nazi," which is at the Stanley Theatre is the popularity which Polish guerrillas enjoy among Soviet newspaper readers.

Most Russians are inveterate newspaper readers and all of them listen intently to their radios these days. From both sources they love to receive such items as: "Polish civilians burned down the Kohn factory which makes uniforms for the Nazi Army," or "a guerrilla detachment wrecked a German locomotive at the Rzecia railway station."

For this reason, Producer Mikhail Romm decided to include a Polish incident in his film depicting the unsavory career of a Nazi Elite Guard regiment in occupied Europe. It is the Russian film industry's way of telling Russians that they are not alone in their fight against fascist savagery.

First Print of
Mission to Moscow
Arrives in N. Y.

Charles Einfeld, director of advertising and publicity for Warner Bros., arrived in New York from the West Coast last week bringing with him the first print of "Mission to Moscow," film version of the best-selling book by former Ambassador Joseph E. Davis. Last scenes of this unusual film story, dealing with an American's personal discovery of Russia and the vitality of the Soviet idea, have just been shot under the direction of Michael Curtiz. Warner Bros. and Ann Harding portray the roles of Ambassador Davies and his wife, the former Marjorie Post Hutton. The film will open in New York at the Hollywood Theatre on April 25.

Rosten Dedicates
Play to Benet

Young Norman Rosten has dedicated his script, "The Unholy Three," to the late Stephen Vincent Benet, one of America's most brilliant writers in the cause of freedom. It will be part of the "Day of Reckoning" series program which NBC will present in cooperation with the Council for Democracy, Saturday, April 10, at 7:00 P.M. (EWT).

A protégé of the Pulitzer prize-winning poet, Rosten wrote his script: "Dedicated to Stephen Vincent Benet, who fought with us, and still lives among us."

All of Benet's writing efforts since the outbreak of the war, and until the day of his sudden death, were directed in one channel, namely to maintain the great shape of democracy, the great, daring and limitless dream of man's free mind.

"The Unholy Three" is the sixth and concluding script in "The Day of Reckoning" series, in which the dictators of the Axis are made to pay for their inhumanities to man.

Stars Give Watches
For Red Army

In the lobby of Carnegie Hall last Wednesday afternoon Broadway stars and Hollywood celebrities exchanged their wrist-watches for tickets to the Cafe Society Concert, which is a benefit for the Ambulance Committee, devoted to collecting much-needed watches for the Russian Army's officers, doctors, and nurses.

The concert, programmed "from swing to Shostakovich," takes place on Sunday evening, April 11, at Carnegie Hall.

Story of Fisher Folk

"White Shore of Oina," by Sylvia Leno, is published by its publishers (Vanguard Press) as "the first novel written in English by a Brazilian writer. It is a story of Brazilian fisher folk."

The King of Ireland

By Beth McHenry

When you see by the papers that the circus is coming to town, all sorts of little forgotten pictures crowd into your mind, bringing back a great deal more than just the elephants and clowns. You remember April in your home place with the great white clouds shifting in the sky and the valley breaking into glorious bloom before settling down to prune and apricot production.

You remember the parade down the main street and school's being out for the occasion, and you remember your grandfather who gathered up all the kids on the block and made a great big day out of the circus coming to town.

I don't know why grandfathers are so peculiarly adapted to the job of taking kids to the circus, but ours was a real artist about it. He'd be around early in the morning in the gig with Pat the horse, whom he named for himself. And always with him was his good friend from the old country, Pat O'Sullivan, and those two mirthful old men would pull on their tobacco plugs and make a little remarks to each other about Monaghan the undertaker, and Kelly the town who had put away their immigrant clothes and taken on a few little airs for themselves. For Pat McHenry and Pat O'Sullivan found nothing heartier than a good laugh about people who'd like to forget how new they were in America.

They'd tie up Pat the horse somewhere near the center of town and we'd walk through the crowds to watch the parade, my grandfather plowing through the densest gathering with his huge free stride that was never meant for town life. And every once in a while he'd pause and motion us to hurry along, saying, "You children miss the start of it." He had as many kids after him as he was ever too busy to sit down and tell a story and how they could all have happened to him personally, God only knows.

BUT my grandfather was best when giving us ammunition to combat the airs of the Monaghan kids whose father had made a lot of money burying the dead. The Monaghan girls were colorless little snobs who never got their dresses dirty and my grandfather said a man'd have a job to distinguish them from the folks in their father's boxes, because of their very superior appearance.

"They think they're from heaven, they do," he said.

Then he told us we'd no business to associate with the Monaghans in any form whatsoever, for they were only the children of a body-burder while we were descended from the King of Ireland. When you're eight or nine years old and have been filled to the brim with the Court of King Arthur and St. George's exploits and so forth, you're tickled to death to have a King of your own to claim for ancestry and we displayed the King of Ireland most prominently for a while. There was no one at school or elsewhere who disputed our right to this royal ancestry, until one day a boy from the seventh grade challenged it. My brother blacked his eye for calling us liars and then we dragged him to the court of courts, my grandfather's front porch, to have the truth proved to him.

My grandfather then put the boy in his place by saying he could see that he knew very little about anything at all.

"For a man your size not to know that all of the Irish are descended from kings is ignorance in the highest form," said Pat to the presumptuous boy.

The young man made off with a smirk on his face and after he'd gone, we took up the serious matter of the ancestry with old Pat again, wanting to know why he hadn't made it more clear in the beginning about ALL of the Irish being included among the royal descendants instead of just us. And my grandfather pulled at his tobacco and wrinkled up his old eyes and said, "Well, childer, that might have weakened your case against those Monaghan brats."

Then he told us that maybe he'd done us a wrong by making us believe that a king was as good as an ordinary man.

He said: "They're a pasty-faced cowardly lot as a rule and thank God we'd got none of them in America." Then he laughed his shrewd laugh and said as an afterthought.

"Of course the king of Ireland, he was different, childer."

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MAYNELL ANDERSON'S
THE EVE OF ST. MARK
Cast of 12 including ALICE HANNAHSON
Directed by Len Ward - SEQUESTERS BY E. DAY
CO. 48 St. E. of Ry. Sta. 8:10, 8:30-10:30
100 seats at \$1.10. Mail orders filled

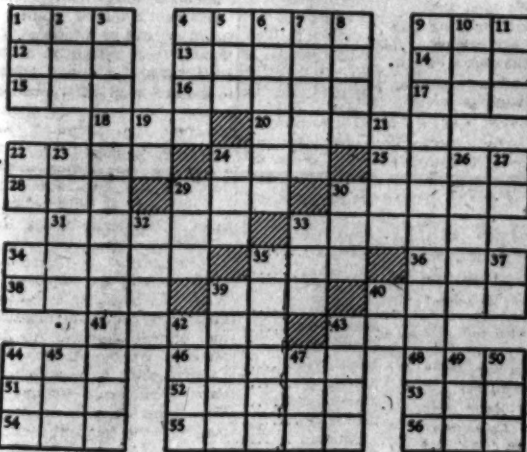
The PATRIOTS
by SIDNEY KINGSLY
NATIONAL 424 St. W. 42 St. W. 77, PE. 6-6222
Rys. 8:40, 11:15-12:30. Mail. Wednesd. 7:30
100 seats at \$1.10. Mail orders filled

LIFE WITH FATHER
269 SEATS at \$1.10
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 42nd St.
Rys. 8:10, 8:40, 11:15, 12:30

MOTION PICTURES
DIARY OF A NAZI
STANLEY JARVIS
3 GREAT RUSSIAN ATTRACTIONS
"NATALKA POLTAVKA" MAD EXPLOSION OF RUSSIA GOLDEN KEY
IRVING PACE

Daily Crossword Puzzle

(Released by the Dell Syndicate, Inc.)



HORIZONTAL
1 In favor of
2 Prepared dough
3 To cut
4 Possessive pronoun
5 Lubricated
6 Girl's name
7 Wooden pin
8 Cubic meter
9 Period of time
10 To grow old
11 Boredom
12 Skin disease
13 Harvest goddess
14 To pierce
15 Capuchin monkey
16 Abstract
17 being
18 Prophets
19 Sky-blue
20 Razor-billed auk
21 To gather together
22 To persecute
23 To batter
24 Partner
25 Encountered

VERTICAL
1 Explosive sound
2 To regret
3 Systematized groups
4 To sit for portrait
5 River island
6 Slumbers
7 Gull-like birds (abbr.)
8 Paradise
9 Landlocked
10 Egg cells
11 Manner

ACROSS
10 GREAT CAP
11 LUNAR RIFTED
12 TRE ROMAN
13 PREY DON LIRA
14 SER LAT ASPIC
15 AB TAW LIE AR
16 LIMAX SAD ONE
17 MATM HOD ARTS
18 SEWED ANT
19 VESSEL FLASKS
20 AYA MOREA OAT
21 PAL STEER NYE

Youth for Victory

By Jack Karen
Buffalo, N. Y.

In the first third of the recruiting drive, the Young Communist League in Buffalo has recruited 45 new members or 45 per cent of our quota of 100.

Our experience in the Fifth Ward of Buffalo among Negro youth is outstanding. At the beginning of the drive we had a branch of about 25 people in this community which was functioning very badly, had no executive committee and was unable to get more than five or six people to a meeting. In discussing the drive we felt that the best way to build the YCL in this community was to make our club the best fighter for Negro rights and for the winning of the war.

We therefore decided to organize a campaign against discrimination in the hiring and upgrading of Negro workers. We wrote to the director of the War Manpower Commission, Leroy Peterson. An appointment was granted. He promised us that if we would gather the evidence proving a policy of discrimination in any plant, that the War Manpower Commission would act on it. We decided to concentrate on Bell Aircraft and have got out a questionnaire to be filled out by Negro workers. We have about 75 filled out and expect to have about 200 within the next two weeks. We will present them to the War Manpower Commission.

We also got out an attractive leaflet to the community explaining the issue and have written letters to all the newspapers, which were printed.

30 RECRUITS

The effect this campaign has had on the branch has been remarkable. We have recruited more than 30 Negro comrades in the last four weeks. We had a club meeting of 25 comrades. We had two successful socials. The sale of our Weekly Review has gone up. And we now have a well-functioning Executive Committee of 12 comrades.

Our ace recruiters are Johnnie Lumpkin, who has recruited 15 so far during the course of the drive. Arlene recruited five people. Ida recruited four. There is a spirit and enthusiasm such as we have never had in the Club before and we are setting ourselves the goal of recruiting 100 Negro youth in the drive.

We have also found that through the organization of good social activities and the development of real friendship between our comrades that many young people have been attracted to our organization. Through this they also learn much about the need for Negro and white unity in the struggle for Negro rights and for Victory.

One other phase of our drive worth noting is the cooperation of the Party and the YCL in this drive. The Party helped us to recruit six YCLers and we have helped them to recruit 9 people to the Party.

By GUNHILD BJORKLUND

State Chairman of Minnesota YCL

As of March 29, we have recruited 55 members or 55 per cent of our June 1 quota. We can surpass our goal.

The club that has carried the ball to date is the Victory Youth Club in Minneapolis. Starting out with a quota of 35 new members, the branch recruited 26 new members in the first two weeks and upped its quota to 50. Five members were secured at a party of non-League Negro youth which was held in our clubroom. They were very much interested in our literature so we told them about the YCL. They joined on the spot.

Another outstanding example of recruiting has been a student club. There the club has doubled its membership since the drive started and has been able to mobilize the entire campus for a real win-the-war program. The campaigns that our YCL clubs have been active in are the Second Front, Mixed Units, Blood Donors for the Red Cross and protesting segregation of Negro blood, the 18-year-old vote and Victory Book Campaign.

"VICTORY AND AFTER"

An interesting feature of our recruiting is that we are signing up large numbers of youth between the ages of 14 to 21. We are holding discussion groups on Earl Browder's book, "Victory and After," for a number of our members and friends who are interested, using this as a basis for recruiting. We are also organizing a class for members and some of our friends who are twinghitters, before they go to work.

Every club has recruited in the drive, though some not as well as others. St. Paul is forging to the front in the competition and is going to be a serious bidder for honors. All in all, Minnesota is in there pitching with all the traditional vigor of our own "Golden Gophers" and is out to win the national championship and beat Connecticut.

RECRUITING DRIVE

March 1 to June 1, 1943

As of April 2, 1943			
District	Quota	Recruits	Percentage
Alabama	30	—	—
California	500	115	23
Colorado	35	18	50
Connecticut	155	28	17
Eastern Pa.	500	125	25
Illinois-Indiana	400	215	55
Louisiana	25	—	—
Massachusetts	200	70	35
Michigan	300	93	30
Minnesota	300	208	69
Missouri	100	55	55
Missouri	100	12	12
New Jersey	300	201	67
New York	300	811	32
Northwest	100	18	18
Ohio	500	135	25
Texas	30	5	17
Western Pa.	100	23	23
Wisconsin	65	10	15
Totals	4141	2136	52

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DAILY WORKER	3.50	6.50	12.00
THE WORKER	1.50	3.00	5.00

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1943

The Atlantic Charter

By James S. Allen

THE Atlantic Charter is what we make it. At present it is still a preliminary document which sets forth certain general principles for the post-war.

The Charter awaits specific interpretation. It needs to be applied to a whole series of problems, in all parts of the world and involving many nations.

The Atlantic Charter, which is underwritten by the Pact of the United Nations, is the property of no single nation. Even less is the interpretation of it the function of any single nation.

It will take on reality and assume concrete historical importance as it is implemented. Its test rests in the interpretation and the application—now and in the post-war.

Boiled down to its essentials, the Charter contains two main principles. One is the self-determination of peoples. The other is collective security.

It is not perfect in its formulations on either principle. It has sentences and wordings which may be used by a clever parliamentarian against both principles.

Neither the right of self-determination nor collective security are utopias. They are practical proposals for safeguarding the peace of the world and the independence of nations.

The Atlantic Charter has a chance of survival as a progressive instrument only if it is interpreted and applied through the collective efforts of all the United Nations.

If it becomes the exclusive instrument of any single nation to force its own will upon others it will have lost all its original meaning.

These general thoughts are provoked by the current discussions on the Atlantic Charter. By far the most vociferous voices raised in the discussion have already surrounded the document with the aroma of reaction. They have uncovered the sewers of American thought.

Individually, Berle, Bullitt & Associates, are performing a service. They are informing the Ameri-

can people and the world how reaction would subvert the Atlantic Charter.

First thing these voices insist upon is that it is the God-given right of the United States to interpret the Charter. Listening to them one would think that our country is the palladium of international morality, to be trusted without question by the peoples of the world to dispense even-handed justice after the war.

Obviously, the peoples of Eastern Europe, at present the special concern of our "moralists," do not take them too seriously. In relation to the bitter reality of Hitler domination, the anti-Soviet fluntings of a Stimson, a Bullitt or a Times editorial, if they reach them at all, must arouse either great anger or great mirth.

What must concern us primarily at the moment is what this discussion is doing to our national thinking and how it may affect the winning of the war.

It is not the "isolationist" who is the prime mover in the discussion. It is the "interventionist" who wants the United States to intervene in world affairs in a single-handed manner, in the good old imperialist style.

That is the meaning of their insistence upon a unilateral interpretation of the Atlantic Charter.

If the "isolationist" finds common ground with this type of "interventionist" it merely goes to show that the real issue is not, and never was, as between isolation and intervention.

The issue as presented today revolves around the manner in which our intervention in world affairs shall proceed. The United States is committed to a policy of intervention in coalition with the anti-Hitler nations for the purpose of winning a joint victory and assuring a collective peace. This policy grows out of our national interest and is a requirement of national security.

Shall this policy be strengthened and implemented by coalition warfare against Hitlerism in Europe, or shall it, as the isolationist-interventionist now propose, be transformed into a policy of intervention in a traditionally imperialist, and eventually fascist, fashion to seek U. S. world hegemony at the expense of joint victory and collective peace?

This is the issue which is hidden in the present discussions around the Atlantic Charter and U. S. Anglo-Soviet relations.

What a unilateral policy on the Atlantic Charter may mean can be well illustrated from our own history.



Decisive Months

THE Soviet winter offensive has inflicted heavy losses upon the German army and gained significant victories. The Red Army summary shows that Hitler lost 1,193,525 men in killed and captured, large quantities of heavy war material and a number of key strategic positions all along the vast front. At Stalingrad, the Red Army inflicted on the Nazi troops the biggest defeat in military history.

As a result of the winter campaign, Hitler was weakened to a degree which might have spelled catastrophe for him if there had been simultaneous action in Western Europe. The official report on the results of the Soviet winter campaign is a mute reminder that Britain and the United States missed the greatest opportunity yet presented to clinch a joint and speedy victory over Hitlerism.

Now it is reported that Hitler is amassing large forces in the Ukraine for the next phase of fighting. He is also using the breathing space granted him by the absence of a second front to strengthen the fortress of Europe, while with a relatively small force he fights a delaying action in Tunisia. With the time he has won, he is also attempting to patch up his weakened political positions in Europe. The most recent step in this direction is the meeting between Hitler and King Boris of Bulgaria, whose objective is undoubtedly to arrange for the utilization of the Bulgarian army in the Mediterranean and European areas.

Decisive events are shaping up for the spring. A joint victory can be won this year, if the British and Americans coordinate their military action with the campaign of the Red Army. This demands that we make up for the lost opportunities by opening the second front in Europe immediately.

Uphold the Veto!

TOMORROW will witness in Washington a most serious test for the government's plans to prevent inflation. In the United States Senate in the morning the over-riding of the President's veto of the Bankhead price-boosting bill will come up as the first order of business. Shortly thereafter, the House of Representatives is scheduled to consider what it shall do about this plan to upset the stabilization of our war economy.

It is already freely forecast that there will be a whooped-up offensive by the "farm bloc" and its defeatist allies to wipe out the veto and pass this undesirable legislation. In his message to Congress vetoing the Bankhead measure, President Roosevelt rightly said:

"It will not help the farmer with his immediate war difficulties. It will make it infinitely harder for the farmer to protect himself from war-time inflation and post-war chaos. It will add to the burdens of those most heavily burdened. It will make the winning of the war difficult and gravely imperil our chances of winning the peace."

Those who do not want food prices to run riot, upsetting the people's pocketbooks and playing havoc with the people's morale, will have to be on their toes to make sure that the veto is upheld. President Philip Murray of the CIO and President William Green of the AFL have hastened to make a common plea to Congress, urging that chaos in our economy be prevented through a strong vote to sustain the President.

Today let the wires hum with messages to Congress from the unions and other people's organizations in all parts of the country, saying sharply and to the point: "Help America win the war by upholding the Presi-

dential veto on the Bankhead price-balloon-ing bill!"

Lewis vs. Miners

THE Truman Senate Committee was perfectly justified in issuing its condemnation of John L. Lewis for his assertion that labor's no-strike agreement is not "necessarily binding." For while it is true that labor has the right to strike, to do so at a time when our country is engaged in a war for survival is to betray the interests of all the people including, of course, those of labor itself.

The committee, however, went far afield when it undertook to pass judgment on the wage demands of the miners which are still under discussion and, in effect, prejudiced their case in favor of the operators. The committee based itself on substantially the same line of reasoning and data that the coal operators are using.

The Truman Committee itself says in the statement that it "does not consider that the Little Steel formula is sacred or closed to discussion." The committee's wage conclusions are all the more regrettable since the Truman group is one of the very few in Congress that has taken constructive interest in war production problems and holds considerable public confidence.

The committee has missed an opportunity to show the relation of wages to war production. Apparently, its members have accepted the arrogant defiance of the government that Lewis displayed in his testimony as an expression of the 500,000 coal miners. If that was the basis for its opinion, the committee did an injustice to the miners and to the country's war interest.

Lewis spoke not for the miners but for those forces who demagogically seek to exploit every possibility to disrupt the war effort. The position expressed by the Truman Committee plays into the hands of Lewis.

The case of the miners is something different, and it is not the fault of most of them that Lewis is their spokesman. They justifiably ask for a wage increase because they must have it to meet skyrocketing prices. Secondly, wages must be adequate if a miner is to be encouraged to stay in the coal fields and to produce at a maximum.

The Truman Committee should have thought more of the miners and coal production than of Lewis' antics.

May 1 Near

MAY DAY, the second since we entered the war, is near. As last year, workers will observe it with vigorous hammer blows in the factories. The day-long parade of thousands behind the banners of unions and other organizations, will not take place.

But New York will have its traditional celebration just the same. It will be a great Yankee Stadium rally on the afternoon of May 2.

Many AFL and CIO unions are joining at a conference April 10 to make the Stadium rally the greatest mobilization of labor that New York ever saw. The mobilization could hardly be more timely. Labor was never under such concerted attack as now. This attack is only part of a general reactionary movement to divide the people, weaken the drive for victory and hold back the second front.

The Yankee Stadium meeting must show labor's determination to fight back. Every union should support it and send delegates to the April 10 conference at Manhattan Center. The theme at the Yankee Stadium will be "Labor United for Victory."

He Has an

Unpatriotic Teacher

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

I would like to receive some information that I feel you can give me. I am a student and in my class of history we shall have a debate on Soviet Russia's foreign policy.

Since I have chosen to defend it, I feel that my best source of information would be the Daily Worker and I am writing to get a list of readings that I must do to prepare myself.

I feel that I shall have a time of it defending my view, not only from able fellow students, but also from a teacher who calls this an imperialist war.

Editor's Note: The following readings will help you: "The War of National Liberation," a collection of speeches of Joseph Stalin since the invasion of the Soviet Union by the Nazis; "The War and the Second Front," his latest speech; "Against Aggression" by M. Litvinov. These publications can be obtained at the Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St., N. Y. C. If what you say about your teacher is so, he convicts himself of having opinions that help Hitler. He should be told as much and the community should know about him.

Social Democrats

New York, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

Following is copy of a letter which I sent to PM.

"When misunderstandings occur in labor, PM places the onus on what is termed 'left-wingers.' (Please define left-winger and right-winger)."

Tanner of the Finnish Government, now collaborating with Germany is also a Social-Democrat like Dubinsky. Tanner's country is warring on American boys, and Mr. Dubinsky is attempting to destroy the labor movement. (The first step to Fascism). You find some Social-Democrats (whatever they stand for) in all Hitler-infested countries, collaborating with the Nazis, but do you find 'left-wingers' doing the same?"

W. J. M.

To Clear the Air

New York, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which I sent to PM.

"Reading PM's editorial pages

Letters from Our Readers

The opinions expressed in letters are those of the readers and not of the paper. Due to space limitations all letters sent to The Worker cannot be published. Those not printed here will appear in an early issue of the Daily Worker.

every day resolves itself into too much talk about possibilities of our cooperation with the Soviet Union.

"Discussion on controversial matters is stimulating but always with fundamental thoughts in view. If our country is to participate with the United Nations, we must create a program to disperse the muck of distrust amongst us."

"I. Open a Second Front (and keep our word to the Soviet Union); 2. Clean House in Africa (no deals with fascists or clerics); 3. Recall Standley and Carleton Hayes; 4. Declare war on Finland and Spain; 5. Put a quietus on those home-grown fascists who are obstructing and prolonging the war."

"There are more items, plenty more, but if the above are attended to these differences would disappear. Gardner Cowell: of the OWI claims that WE, not the Soviet Union, are the enigma with our many-sided foreign policy."

W. J. M.

Correction Accepted

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

I noticed in the Worker of March 28 that Nat Low referred to Johnny Greco, the Canadian lightweight boxer, as "the belling Canuck." I don't think this term is the kind that writers in The Worker should use.

Shouldn't we consider that in Canada there are two large national groups, English Canadian and French Canadian, that the French Canadians are in the minority, that in many respects they are a typical oppressed minority, and that the term "Canuck" is only applied to the French?

In my native upland New England, and in the almost wholly English section of Canada from which my mother comes, the use of the term is designed to describe an ignorant dirt-poor, patois-speaking backwoodsman or worker who is supposed to typify the French Canadian.

Almost positive proof of the inadvisability of its use is the application of the term by middle and upper class French Canadians.

particularly in the United States, to working class competitors, in order to separate themselves from their own nationality and attempt to become "accepted" by the non-French.

E. T. G.

We are grateful to reader E. T. G. for bringing this to our attention. We don't think he is being oversensitive in pointing out the usage of "harmless" words. Terms which tend to disseminate and separate peoples are all dangerous and should be pointed out as such. We used the word "Canuck" without knowing that it is chauvinistic. And we are glad someone with a knowledge of French and Canadian life was on hand to correct us. Thanks a lot.

N. L.

Thanks!

New York, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

This is to acknowledge with gratitude the excellent article on the work of the Social Service Employees' Union which appeared in the March 21st issue of The Worker.

It has been read with a great deal of interest by many of our union members and I know that they feel as I do that "The Worker" expresses very well their general concern with the winning of the war and their special concern with the mobilization of health and welfare services toward that end.

I hope The Worker will find it possible to give such detailed attention to the work of various local unions which I am sure will be of profit to both the unions and "The Worker."

BERNARD SEGAL,
President,
Social Service
Employees' Union.

Praise for Francis Franklin

New York, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

I have read Francis Franklin's excellent article entitled: "How Thomas Jefferson Created a Fighting Democratic Paper" in The Worker of March 28th. I am going to use this article in connection with my canvassing for Worker subs. Mr. Franklin writes with much clarity and insight.

E. ROBERTS